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TAASTRUP 17 Feb 1999

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Lizzi Vester Head of Section BEST AVAIL ADI E CON

TITLE:

An enzymatic oil-degumming process

5 FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved process for enzymatic reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Oils obtained from the usual oil and fat production processes by compressing oil-bearing materials or by extracting oil from the materials and removing the extraction solvent contain impurities such as polar lipids mainly composed of phospholipids, as well as fatty acids, pigments, odor components and the like. Thus it is necessary to remove these impurities by a refining process. Such a process may require a degumming step.

In the art it is known to use phospholipase for enzymatic degumming of an edible oil (US 5,264,367; JP-A-20 2153997; and EP 622446), to reduce the phosphorus content of said water degummed edible oil.

However those references do not specifically suggest to use low amount of water in the enzymatic degumming process.

In contrary EP 622446 suggest to use high amount of water in the enzymatic degumming process. See page 3, line 33-44 and claim 4 in said document, which suggest to use more than 30 percent of water by weight of the oil in said process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The problem, to be solved, by the present invention is to provide a simplified and economically cheaper process for enzymatic degumming of edible oils.

The solution is to perform said process using low amounts of water.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a process for reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil, having from 50 to 10.000 part per million (ppm) of phosphorous content, which method comprises contacting said oil at a pH from 1.5 to 8 with an aqueous solution of a

phospholipase A1 (PLA1), phospholipase A2 (PLA2), or phospholipase B (PLB) which is emulsified in the oil until the phosphorous content of the oil is reduced to less than 12 ppm, and then separating the aqueous phase from the treated oil,

s and wherein said process is characterized by that said emulsified condition is formed using from 0.01 to 1.5 percent of water by weight of the oil, preferably from 0.01 to 1.0 percent of water by weight of the oil, and most preferably from 0.01 to 0.5 percent of water by weight of the oil.

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An advantage of the process described herein is that costs for water and waste water treatment may be reduced. Furthermore, oil recovery yields may be increased because less amount of oil will be wasted to the aqueous phase.

Further, an advantage of the process described herein may be that an oil-mill using this process may skip sludge recycling of the polluted water used in the process.

The in the art known enzymatic degumming processes give rise to a high amount of polluted water, which is expensive to clean up. This is of course an economically burden.

Further oil-mills traditionally have been forced to implement recycling of the water processes in order to save cost in said purifying of the polluted water.

Said recycling step may be saved by the low amount of water used in the process described herein.

In enzymatic degumming carried out according to the art (e.g. US 5,264,367) a heat treatment to e.g. 65-75 °C of the water in oil emulsion is usually carried out in order to facilitate separation of the oil and aqueous phases by e.g. centrifugation. When using the thermostable phospholipsae LecitaseTM (Novo Nordisk A/S, Denmark) in the oil degumming process, the aqueous phase containing the enzyme can advantageously be reused several times (with or without addition of fresh enzyme solution).

However, for the oil mill it may be advantageous if the recycling of the aqueous phase could be totally omitted. This would in the normal case mean that overall water consumption would be increased with increased costs. If only a low amount of water is used in the enzymatic degumming process, recycling of

the sometimes problematic sludge phase could be omitted.

Embodiment(s) of the present invention is described below, by way of example(s) only.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Edible oils:

In principle any edible oil may be degummed according to a process of the invention. Example of oils are crude oils and water degummed oils.

A crude oil (also called a non-degummed oil) may be a pressed or extracted oil or a mixture thereof from e.g. rapeseed, soybean, or sunflower. The phosphatide content in a crude oil may vary from 0.5-3% w/w corresponding to a phosphorus content in the range of 200-10.000 ppm, more preferably in the range of 250-1200 ppm. Apart from the phosphatides the crude oil also contains small concentrations of carbohydrates, sugar compounds and metal/phosphatide acid complexes of Ca, Mg and Fe.

Preferably, said edible oil is an oil from which mucilage has previously been removed and which has a phosphorus content from 50 to 250 ppm.

Such an oil is generally obtained by a water-degumming process and termed "a water-degummed oil".

A water-degummed oil is typically obtained by mixing 1-3% w/w of hot water with warm (60-90°C) crude oil. Usual treatment periods are 30-60 minutes. The water-degumming step removes the phosphatides and mucilaginous gums which become insoluble in the oil when hydrated. The hydrated phosphatides and gums can be separated from the oil by settling, filtering or centrifuging - centrifuging being the more prevalent practice.

Alternatively, the process here termed "water-degumming" may be called "wet refining to remove mucilage" (see US 5,264,367).

Further, an edible is preferably an vegetable oil.

A Phospholipase used in the process:

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Preferably, a phospholipase used in the process of the invention is a phospholipase obtained from a microorganism,

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preferably a filamentous fungus, a yeast, or a bacterium.

For the purpose of the present invention the term "obtained from", as used herein in connection with a specific microbial source, means that the enzyme and consequently the DNA sequence encoding said enzyme is produced by the specific source.

The enzyme is then obtained from said specific source by standard known methods enabling the skilled person to obtain a sample comprising the enzyme and capable of being used in a process of the invention. Said standard methods may be direct purification from said specific source or cloning of a DNA sequence encoding the enzyme followed by recombinant expression either in the same source (homologous recombinant expression) or in a different source (heterologous recombinant expression).

More preferably, a phospholipase used in a process of the invention is obtained from a filamentous fungal species within the genus Fusarium, such as a strain of F. culmorum, F. heterosporum, F. solani, or in particular a strain of F. oxysporum; or

a filamentous fungal species within the genus Aspergillus,
20 such as a strain of Aspergillus awamori, Aspergillus foetidus,
Aspergillus japonicus, Aspergillus niger or in particular
Aspergillus oryzae.

Examples of suitable Fusaium phospholipases are disclosed in

- i) Tsung-Che et al. (Phytopathological notes 58:1437-38 (1968)) (a phospholipase from Fusarium solani); and
- ii) EP Patent Application No. 97610056.0 disclosing a suitable F. culmorum PL (see example 18 in said doc.) and a suitable F. oxysporum PL (see example 1-17).

Suitable Aspergillus phospholipases are diclosed in

- EP 575133 disclosing numerous different Aspergillus PL's (see claim 14) and in particular a PL from A. oryzae(Claim 17 or 18) and a PL from A. niger (claim 19); and
- ii) DE 19527274 A1 dicloses a suitable Aspergillus preparation (see examples).

Further the commercial available phospholipase preparation

Degomma VOD (Roehm, Germany), which is believed to comprise an Aspergillus phospholipase is suitable to be used in a process of the invention.

Further, it is preferred that a phospholipase used in a process of the invention exhibits certain properties.

Accordingly, embodiment of the invention relates to

i) a process according to the invention, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which is substantively independent of Ca²⁺ concentration measured as,

relative phospholipase activity at 5 mM EDTA and 5mM Ca²⁺ in a phospholipase activity assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2* lecithin, 2* Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min.;

wherein the ratio of relative phospholipase activity at 5mM EDTA/5 mM Ca²⁺ is greater than 0.25, more preferably greater than 0.5; and/or

ii) a process according to the invention, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which has a phospholipase activity which is capable of releasing at least 7 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; more preferably at least 15 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; measured as,

phospholipase activity is measured in an assay measuring 25 release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2% lecithin, 2% Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min..

Detailed description of above mentioned assays are disclosed in a working example herein (vide infra). For even further details reference is made to EP Patent Application No. 97610056.0 (see example 9 in said document).

Further it has been demonstrated that a phospholipase special suited for enzymatic oil degumming in general and in particular for the improved process described herein is characterized by having a certain primary amino acid sequence.

Accordingly, in an even further embodiment the invention relates to a process according to the invention, wherein the

phospholipase is a phospholipase having an polypeptide sequence selected from the group comprising of:

- (a) polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in positions 31-346 of SEQ ID NO 1;
- 5 (b) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in position 31-303 of SEQ ID NO 1;
 - (c) a polypeptide which is at least 70 % homologous with said polypeptide defined in (a), or (b); and

a fragment of (a), (b) or (c).

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For a detailed description of cloning and purification of a phospholipase having the above mentioned polypeptide sequence reference is made to EP Patent Application No. 97610056.0.

In this document it can further be seen that a phospholipase obtained from F. oxysporum and having the polypeptide sequence shown in (b) above exhibits both of the above mentioned functional characteristic. Accordingly, this phospholipase is the most preferred phospholipase to be used in a process of the invention. A working example herein demonstrates the use of this phospholipase (vide infra).

Finally an example of a suitable non-microbial phospholipase is the commercial available PL (LecitaseTM, Novo Nordisk A/S, Denmark) obtained from porcine pancreas.

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Standard process parameters of the process of the invention:

Besides the specific use of low amount of water in the process of the invention, any of the other process parameters may be done according to the art. See Background section above for references to the art known processes.

The enzymatic treatment is conducted by dispersing an aqueous solution of the phospholipase, preferably as droplets with an average diameter below 10 $\mu(\text{micro})m$.

According to the process of the invention the amount of water is from 0.01 to 1.5% by weight in relation to the oil.

An emulsifier may optionally be added. Mechanical agitation may be applied to maintain the emulsion.

The enzymatic treatment can be conducted at any pH in the range 1.5-8, preferably from pH 3-6. The pH may be adjusted by adding citric acid, a citrate buffer, NaOH or HCl.

A suitable temperature is generally 30-75°C (particularly 5 40-60°C). The reaction time will typically be 0.5-12 hours (e.g. 2-6 hours), and a suitable enzyme dosage will usually be 100-5000 IU per liter of oil, particularly 200-2000 IU/l.

The enzymatic treatment may be conducted batchwise, e.g. in a tank with stirring, or it may be continuous, e.g. a series of stirred tank reactors.

The enzymatic treatment is followed by separation of an aqueous phase and an oil phase. This separation may be performed by conventional means, e.g. centrifugation. The process of the invention can reduce this value to below 12 ppm, more preferably below 10, and even more preferably below 5 ppm.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

EXAMPLES

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EXAMPLE 1

General description of assay for enzymatic degumming of edible oil

Equipment for carrying out enzymatic degumming

the atmosphere is through the reflux condenser.

25 The equipment consists of a 1 l jacketed steel reactor fitted with a steel lid, a propeller (about 600 rpm), baffles, a temperature sensor, an inlet tube at the top, a reflux condenser (about 4°C) at the top, and an outlet tube at the bottom. The reactor jacket is connected to a thermostat bath. The outlet 30 tube is connected via silicone tubing to a Silverson in-line mixer head equipped with a "square hole high shear screen", driven by a Silverson LART high shear lab mixer (about 8500 rpm, flow ca. 1.1 l/minute). The mixer head is fitted with a cooling coil (5-10 °C) and an outlet tube, which is connected to the 35 inlet tube of the reactor via silicone tubing. A temperature sensor is inserted in the silicone tubing just after the mixer

head. The only connection from the reactor/mixer head system to

General procedure for carrying out enzymatic degumming
All cooling and thermostat equipment is turned on. Then 0.6 l
(ca. 560 g) of oil is loaded in the reactor, which is kept at
shout the temperature needed for the specific experiment. The
lab mixer is turned on, whereby the oil starts to circulate from
the reactor to the mixer head and back to the reactor. The
system is allowed to equilibrate for about 10 minutes, during
which period the temperature is fine tuned. The pre-treatment
period starts with addition of 0.6 g (2.86 mmol) citric acid
monohydrate in the appropriate amount of water or the appropriate amount of a mixture of citric acid and trisodium citrate
(see Tables 1 and 7 below; [citric acid] in water/oil emulsion =
4.6 mM), which sets t = 0. At t = 30 minutes the appropriate
amount of 4 M NaOH solution is added (see Tables 1 and 7).

Table 1. Water content in Experiments A-D; wdg rape seed oil.

Experim	yate a	Water	Water	Water	Water	Total
enț	contain.	in 560	added	in NaOH	in	water
		g oil	at t=0	solutio	enzyme	į h
				n	solutio	
					n	
A		0.56 g	27 g	1.1 g	1.0 g	29.7 g
В		0.56 g	5.0 g	0.7 g	1.0 g	7.3 g
С		0.56 g	0.05 g*	0 g	1.0 g	1.6 g
D	O Sales	0.56 g	0.07	0 g	1.0 g	1.6 g
			g**			

* Water contribution from o.6 g citric acid monohydrate.

20 ** Water contribution from mixt. of 0.5 g citric acid monohydrate and 0.14 g trisodium citrate dihydrate.

At t = 35 minutes samples are drawn for P-analysis and pH determination. Just after this the required amount of enzyme solution is added (end of pre-treatment period). Samples for P-analysis and pH determination are drawn at t = 1, 2, 3.5, 5, 6 hours, and then the reaction is stopped.

The reactor/mixer system is emptied and rinsed with 2x500

ml 10% Deconex/DI water solution followed by minimum 3×500 ml of DI water. Table 2 is a presentation of the various additions and samplings during the reaction.

5 Table 2. Schedule for enzymatic degumming

F			
		Sam	pling
Time	Addition of		
·		P-analysis	pH determina-
			tion
		X	
.0	Citric acid		
5 min.			X
30 min.		Х	X
$30 + \delta$ min.	NaOH		
35 min.		Х	Х
35 + δ min.	Enzyme		
1 hour		Х	Х
2 hours		Х	Х
3.5 hours		Х	Х
5 hours		Х	Х
6 hours		X	X

Phosphorus analysis:

10 Sampling for P-analysis:

Take 10 ml of water in oil emulsion in a glass centrifuge tube. Heat the emulsion in a boiling water bath for 30 minutes. Centrifuge at 5000 rpm for 10 minutes. Transfer about 8 ml of upper (oil) phase to a 12 ml polystyrene tube and leave it (to settle) for 12-24 hours. After settling draw about 1-2 g from the upper clear phase for P-analysis.

P-analysis was carried out according to procedure 2.421 in "Standard Methods for the Analysis of Oils, Fats, and Derivatives, 7th ed. (1987)":

Weigh 100 mg of MgO (leicht, Merck #5862) in a porcelain dish and heat with a gas burner. Add 1-2 g of oil and ignite with a gas burner to give a black, hard mass. Heat in a Vecstar furnace at 850°C for 2 hours to give white ashes. Dissolve the ashes in 5 ml of 6 M HNO, and add 20 ml of reagent mix. Leave for 20 minutes. Measure absorbance at 460 nm (use a blank (5 ml 5 HNO, + 20 ml reagent mix) for zero adjustment). Calculate by using calibration curve.

pH determination

Take 2 ml of water in oil emulsion and mix with 2 ml of MilliQ water. After phase separation, pipette off top oil layer. Measure pH in aqueous phase with pH electrode Orion. Measurements are transformed to "real" pH values by the formula

 $pH_{real} = pH_{reasured} - 0.38$.

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A calibration curve was obtained by dissolving 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate in 27 g of DI water; pH of this solution was measured by pH electrode Orion (pH_{resl}). 100 μ l were mixed with 2 ml MilliQ water, and pH of this solution was measured by pH electrode Orion (pH_{measured}). pH of the citric acid solution was changed gradually by adding NaOH solution, and for each adjustment dilution and pH measurements were carried out as described above.)

25 EXAMPLE 2

Degumming of water-degummed rape seed oil (I)

Experiments were carried out according to the "General procedure for carrying out enzymatic degumming" as described in example 1 above.

<u> 0il:</u>

Water-degummed rape seed oil from Arhus Oliefabrik (AOM),
Denmark. Batches C00730/B01700 and C00730/B01702, P-content 23135 236 ppm. Water content ≤ 0.1 % w/w.

Enzyme:

PL from Fusarium oxysporum having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ NO 1.

Batch F-9702027, estimated conc. 0.75 mg/ml.

The enzyme was recombinantly expressed and purified as described in EP Patent application number 97610056.0.

5 Experiment A (water content 5.3 %)

0.6 l (560 g) of wdg rape seed oil is loaded in the equipment and heated to 40°C. At t = 0 min. a solution of 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate in 27 g of water was added. At t = 30 min. 1.07
10 ml (4.3 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added, which yield a pH of about 5. At t = 35 min., 1 ml (0.75 mg) of a purified solution of phospholipase from F. oxysporum is added. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 5.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus content	рН
	in oil phase .	
0	243	····
0.50	215	4.7
0.58	216	5.5
. 1.0	66	4.9
2.0	10	4.9
3.5	8	5.4
5.0	9	5.0

Experiment B (water content 1.3 %)

As in Experiment A above except that at t = 0 min. 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate in 5.0 g of water was added, and at t = 30 min. 0.71 ml (2.86 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 4.

s Table 4. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 1.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus content	рН
	in oil phase	
0	237	
0.50	213	4.7
0.58	197	5.7
1.0	78	4.9
2.0	9	4.9
3.5	10	5.0
5.0	12	5.1
6.0	10	5.0

10 Experiment C (water content 0.3 %)

As in Experiment A above except that at t = 0 min. 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate powder was added, and at t = 30 min. no NaOH solution was added, which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with 20 phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 0.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus content	рН
	in oil phase	
0	246	4.9
0.50	234	5.1
0.58		
1.0	101	4.8

2.0	18	5.2
3.5	11	5.2

Experiment D (water content 0.3 %)

As in Experiment C above except that at t = 0 min. a mixture of 5 0.5 g of citric acid monohydrate and 0.14 g trisodium citrate dihydrate powder was added, which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 6.

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Table 6. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 0.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus content	Нq
	in oil phase	
0	243	
0.50	244	5.5
0.58		
1.0	101	5.1
2.0	8	4.9

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EXAMPLE 3

Degumming of crude (mixture of pressed and extracted) rape seed oil (II)

Experiments were carried out according to the "General procedure for carrying out enzymatic degumming" as described in example 1 above.

011:

25 Crude rape seed oil from MILO Olomouk, Czech rep. Batch C00745/B02042, P-content 263 ppm. Water content 0.17 % w/w.

Table 7. Water content in Experiments E and F; crude rape seed oil.

Experim	Waterta	Water	Water	Water	Water	Total
ent	content	in 560	added	in NaOH	in	water
		g oil	at t=0	solutio	enzyme	
i				n	solutio	
					n	·
E	524	0.95 g	27 g	1.1 g	1.0 g	30.1 g
F		0.95 g	5.0 g	0.7 g	1.0 g	7.7 g

Experiment E (water content 5.4 %)

0.6 l (560 g) of crude rape seed oil is loaded in the equipment
10 and heated to 40°C. At t = 0 min. a solution of 0.6 g of citric
acid monohydrate in 27 g of water was added. At t = 30 min. 1.07
ml (4.3 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added, which yield a
pH of about 5. At t = 35 min., 1 ml (0.75 mg) of a purified
solution of phospholipase from F. oxysporum is added. The
15 measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in
Table 8.

Table 8. Results from degumming of crude rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 5.4 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus content	рН		
	in oil phase			
0	222			
0.50	165			
0.58	136	4.8		
1.0	38	5.1		
2.0	10	5.0		
3.5	11	5.0		
5.0	11	5.0		

1 6.0 I	10	5.3
1		

Experiment P (water content 1.4 %)

5 As in Experiment E above except that at t = 0 min. 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate in 5.0 g of water was added, and at t = 30 min. 0.71 ml (2.86 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Results from degumming of crude rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 1.4 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus content	рH
	in oil phase	
0	223	
0.50	119	
0.58	92	5.1
1.0	31	5.1
2.0	12	5.0
3.5	11	5.1
5.0	9	4.8
6.0	8	4.3

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EXAMPLE 4

Assays used for characterization of a phospholipase suitable to be used in an oil degumming process of the invention.

Phospholipase activity assays:

Phospholipase activity (PHLU) was measured as the release of free fatty acids from lecithin. 50 µl 4% L-alphaphosphatidylcholine (plant lecithin from Avanti, USA), 4% Triton 25 X-100, 5 mM CaCl₂ in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7 was added, 50 µl enzyme solution diluted to an appropriate concentration in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7. The samples were incubated for 10 min at 30°C and the

reaction stopped at 95°C for 5 min prior to centrifugation (5 min at 7000 rpm). Free fatty acids were determined using the NEFA C kit from Wako Chemicals GmbH; 25 µl reaction mixture was added to 250 µl reagent A and incubated for 10 min at 37°C. Then 500 µl Reagent B was added and the sample was incubated again, 10 min at 37°C. The absorption at 550 nm was measured using an HP 8452A diode array spectrophotometer. Samples were run at least in duplicates. Substrate and enzyme blinds (preheated enzyme samples (10 min at 95°C) + substrate) were included.

10 Oleic acid was used as a fatty acid standard. 1 PHLU equals the amount of enzyme capable of releasing 1 µmol of free fatty acid/min under these conditions.

Alternatively, the assay was run at 37°C in 20 mM citrate buffer, pH 5 (Ca²⁺-dependence) or 20 mM Britton-Robinson buffer (pH-profile/temperature-profile/stability).

Phospholipase A1 activity (PLA1) was measured using 1-(S-decanoyl)-2-decanoyl-1-thio-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (D3761 Molecular Probes) as a substrate. 190 μ l substrate (100 μ l D3761 (2 mg/ml in ethanol) + 50 μ l 1 % Triton X-100 + 1.85 ml 50 mM PEPES, 0.3 mM DTNB, 2 mM CaCl₂, pH 7) in a 200 μ l cuvette were added to 10 μ l enzyme, and the absorption at 410 nm was measured as a function of time on the HP 8452A diode array spectrophotometer at room temperature. Activity was calculated as the slope of the curve in the linear range. PLA1 equals the amount of enzyme capable of releasing 1 μ mol of free fatty acid (thiol)/min at these conditions.

Phospholipase A2 activity (PLA2) was measured at 40°C using 1-hexadecanoyl-2-(1-pyrenedecanoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (H361 Molecular Probes). 2 ml substrate (50 µl 1% Triton X-100 + 25 µl 0.1% H361 in methanol + 10 ml 50mM HEPES, pH 7) in a 2 ml cuvette with stirring was added to 10 µl enzyme, and the pyrene fluorescence emission was measured at 376 nm (excitation at 340 nm) as a function of time (1 sec. intervals) using the Perkin Elmer LS50 apparatus. In the Triton X-100/phospholipid micelles the concentration of phospholipid was adjusted to have excimer formation (emits at 480 nm). Upon cleavage the fatty acid in the 2-position containing the pyrene group is released into the aqueous phase resulting in an increase in the monomer emission. PLA2 was taken as the slope of the curve in the linear range at

equal conditions.

SEQUENCE LISTING

SEQ ID No. 1 shows the amino acid sequence of a phospholipase suitable to be used in an oil-degumming process of the invention.

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 346 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Met Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Ala Ile Thr Leu Ala Val Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Pro Val Ala Leu Asp Asp Tyr Val Asn Ser Leu Glu Glu Arg Ala Val 20 25 30

Gly Val Thr Thr Thr Asp Phe Ser Asn Phe Lys Phe Tyr Ile Gln His
35 40 45

Gly Ala Ala Ala Tyr Cys Asn Ser Glu Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Ile 50 55 60

Thr Cys Ser Asn Asn Gly Cys Pro Thr Val Gln Gly Asn Gly Ala Thr
65 70 75 80

Ile Val Thr Ser Phe Val Gly Ser Lys Thr Gly Ile Gly Gly Tyr Val 85 90 95

Ala Thr Asp Ser Ala Arg Lys Glu Ile Val Val Ser Phe Arg Gly Ser
100 105 110

Ile Asn Ile Arg Asn Trp Leu Thr Asn Leu Asp Phe Gly Gln Glu Asp 115 120 125

Cys Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Cys Gly Val His Ser Gly Phe Gln Arg Ala 130 135 140

Trp 145	Asn	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ser 150	Gln	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala 155		Ala	Ser	Ala	Arg 160
Lys	Ala	Asn	Pro	Ser 165	Phe	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser 170	Thr	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 175	Gly
Gly	Ala	Val	Ala 180		Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala 185		Leu	Arg	Val	Gly 190	Gly	Thr
Pro	Val	Asp 195		Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Gly 200	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Gly 205	Asn	Ala	Gln
Leu	Ser 210	Ala	Phe	Val	Ser	Asn 215	Gln	Ala	Gly	Gly	Glu 220	Tyr	Arg	Val	Thr
His 225	Ala	Asp	Asp	Pro	Val 230	Pro	Arg	Leu	Pro	Pro 235	Leu	Ile	Phe	Gly	Tyr 240
Arg	His	Thr	Thr	Pro 245	Glu	Phe	Trp	Leu	Ser 250	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Asp 255	Lys
Val	Asp	Tyr	Thr 260	Ile	Ser	Asp	Val	Lys 265	Val	Суз	Glu	Gly	Ala 270	Ala	Asn
Leu	Gly	Сув 275	Asn	Gly	Gly	Thr	Leu 280	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ala 285	Ala	His	Leu
His	Tyr 290	Phe	Gln	Ala	Thr	Asp 295	Ala	Суѕ	Asn	Ala	Gly 300	Gly	Phe	Ser	Trp
Arg 305	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Ala 310	Glu	Ser	Val	Asp	Lys 315	Arg	Ala	Thr	Met	Thr 320
Asp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Glu 325	Lys	Lys	Leu	Asn	Ser 330	Tyr	Val	Gln	Met	Asp 335	Lys
Glu	Tyr	Val	Lys 340	Asn	Asn	Gln	Ala	Arg 345	Ser	•					

CLAIMS

- 1. A process for reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil, having from 50 to 10.000 part per million (ppm) of phosphorus content, which method comprises contacting said oil at a pH from 1.5 to 8 with an aqueous solution of a phospholipase A1 (PLA1), phospholipase A2 (PLA2), or phospholipase B (PLB) which is emulsified in the oil until the phosphorus content of the oil is reduced to less than 12 ppm, and then separating the aqueous phase from the treated oil,
- and wherein said process is characterized by that said emulsified condition is formed using from 0.01 to 1.5 percent of water by weight of the oil, preferably from 0.01 to 1.0 percent of water by weight of the oil, and most preferably from 0.01 to 0.5 percent of water by weight of the oil.
 - 2. The process according to claim 1, wherein said oil is an oil from which mucilage has previously been removed and which has a phosphorus content from 50 to 250 ppm.
 - 3. The process according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the phospholipase is an phospholipase obtained from a microorganism, preferably a filamentous fungus, a yeast, or a bacterium.
- 4. The process according to claim 3, wherein the filamentous fungus is a species within the genus Fusarium, such as a strain of F. culmorum, F. heterosporum, F. solani, or in particular a strain of F. oxysporum.
- 5. The process according to claim 3, wherein the filamentous fungus is a species within the genus Aspergillus, such as a strain of Aspergillus awamori, Aspergillus foetidus, Aspergillus ijaponicus, Aspergillus niger or in particular Aspergillus oryzae.
 - 6. The process according to any of the preceeding claims, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which is

substantively independent of Ca²⁺ concentration measured as, relative phospholipase activity at 5 mM EDTA and 5mM Ca²⁺ in a phospholipase activity assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2* lecithin, 2* 5 Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min.; wherein the ratio of relative phospholipase activity at 5mM EDTA/5 mM Ca²⁺ is greater than 0.25, more preferably greater than 0.5.

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7. The process according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which has a phospholipase activity which is capable of releasing at least 7 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; more preferably at least 15 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; measured as,

phospholipase activity is measured in an assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2% lecithin, 2% Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min..

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- 8. The process according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase having an polypeptide sequence selected from the group comprising of:
- (a) polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in positions 31-346 of SEQ ID NO 1;
 - (b) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in position 31-303 of SEQ ID NO 1;
- (c) a polypeptide which is at least 70 % homologous with said polypeptide defined in (a), or (b); and 30 a fragment of (a), (b) or (c).

ABSTRACT

An improved process for enzymatic reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil.



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Anmelder/Applicant/Demandeur/Patentinhaber/Proprietor/Titulaire NOVO NORDISK A/S

NOTE: The following information concerns the steps which you are required to take for entry into the regional phase before the EPO. You are strongly advised to read it carefully. Failure to take the appropriate steps in due time could lead to the application being deemed withdrawn.

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99911648.6	2



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 - d) Payment of the renewal fee for the third year, if due before the expiration of the 31-month term (Rule 104b(1)(e) EPC).
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7. The international search report under Article 18 PCT (or the declaration under Article 17(2)(a) PCT) has been published by the International Bureau. The date of publication can be ascertained from the copy of the published application documents sent by the International Bureau or from the international search report, if published separately. This publication takes the place of the mention of the publication of the European search report (Art. 157(1) EPC).

A request for examination, comprising a written request and payment of the examination fee, must be filed up to the end of six months after the above date.

Anmeldung Nr / Application No / Demande n° / / Patent Nr / Patent No / Brevet n°.	Blatt/Page/Feuille
99911648.6	3



However, in view of Article 22 or 39 PCT in conjunction with Rule 104b(1)(d) EPC, the period for filing the request for examination does not expire before 21 or 31 months, respectively, from the date of filing (where applicable, the earliest priority date).

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(54) Title: AN ENZYMATIC OIL-DEGUMMING PROC (57) Abstract An improved process for enzymatic reducing the cont the use of phospholipase and a low amount of water.		phosphorus containing components in an edible oil. The method comprises

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TITLE:

An enzymatic oil-degumming process

5 FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved process for enzymatic reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Oils obtained from the usual oil and fat production processes by compressing oil-bearing materials or by extracting oil from the materials and removing the extraction solvent contain impurities such as polar lipids mainly composed of phospholipids, as well as fatty acids, pigments, odor components and the like. Thus it is necessary to remove these impurities by a refining process. Such a process may require a degumming step.

In the art it is known to use phospholipase for enzymatic degumming of an edible oil (US 5,264,367; JP-A-20 2153997; and EP 622446), to reduce the phosphorus content of said water degummed edible oil.

However those references do not specifically suggest to use low amount of water in the enzymatic degumming process.

In contrary EP 622446 suggest to use high amount of water in the enzymatic degumming process. See page 3, line 33-44 and claim 4 in said document, which suggest to use more than 30 percent of water by weight of the oil in said process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The problem, to be solved, by the present invention is to provide a simplified and economically cheaper process for enzymatic degumming of edible oils.

The solution is to perform said process using low amounts of water.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a process for reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil, having from 50 to 10.000 part per million (ppm) of phosphorous content, which method comprises contacting said oil at a pH from 1.5 to 8 with an aqueous solution of a

phospholipase A1 (PLA1), phospholipase A2 (PLA2), or phospholipase B (PLB) which is emulsified in the oil until the phosphorous content of the oil is reduced to less than 12 ppm, and then separating the aqueous phase from the treated oil,

and wherein said process is characterized by that said emulsified condition is formed using from 0.01 to 1.5 percent of water by weight of the oil, preferably from 0.01 to 1.0 percent of water by weight of the oil, more preferably from 0.01 to 0.75 percent of water by weight of the oil, even more preferably from 0.01 to 0.5 percent of water by weight of the oil, and most preferably from 0.01 to 0.4 percent of water by weight of the oil.

Further, the lower range above of 0.01 percent of water by weight of the oil, may preferably be 0.1 percent of water by weight of the oil.

An advantage of the process described herein is that costs for water and waste water treatment may be reduced. Furthermore, oil recovery yields may be increased because less amount of oil will be wasted to the aqueous phase.

Further, an advantage of the process described herein may be that an oil-mill using this process may skip sludge recycling of the polluted water used in the process.

The in the art known enzymatic degumming processes give rise to a high amount of polluted water, which is expensive to clean up. This is of course an economically burden.

Further oil-mills traditionally have been forced to implement recycling of the water processes in order to save cost in said purifying of the polluted water.

Said recycling step may be saved by the low amount of water 30 used in the process described herein.

In enzymatic degumming carried out according to the art (e.g. US 5,264,367) a heat treatment to e.g. 65-75 °C of the water in oil emulsion is usually carried out in order to facilitate separation of the oil and aqueous phases by e.g.

35 centrifugation. When using the thermostable phospholipase LecitaseTM (Novo Nordisk A/S, Denmark) in the oil degumming process, the aqueous phase containing the enzyme can advantageously be reused several times (with or without addition

of fresh enzyme solution).

However, for the oil mill it may be advantageous if the recycling of the aqueous phase could be totally omitted. This would in the normal case mean that overall water consumption 5 would be increased with increased costs. If only a low amount of water is used in the enzymatic degumming process, recycling of the sometimes problematic sludge phase could be omitted.

Embodiment(s) of the present invention is described below, by way of example(s) only.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION Edible oils:

In principle any edible oil may be degummed according to 15 a process of the invention. Example of oils are crude oils and water degummed oils.

A crude oil (also called a non-degummed oil) may be a pressed or extracted oil or a mixture thereof from e.g. rapeseed, soybean, or sunflower. The phosphatide content in a 20 crude oil may vary from 0.5-3% w/w corresponding to a phosphorus content in the range of 200-10.000 ppm, more preferably in the range of 250-1200 ppm. Apart from the phosphatides the crude oil also contains small concentrations of carbohydrates, sugar compounds and metal/phosphatide acid complexes of Ca, Mg and Fe.

Preferably, said edible oil is an oil from which mucilage has previously been removed and which has a phosphorus content from 50 to 250 ppm.

Such an oil is generally obtained by a water-degumming process and termed "a water-degummed oil".

A water-degummed oil is typically obtained by mixing 1-3% w/w of hot water with warm (60-90°C) crude oil. Usual treatment periods are 30-60 minutes. The water-degumming step removes the phosphatides and mucilaginous gums which become insoluble in the oil when hydrated. The hydrated phosphatides and gums can be 35 separated from the oil by settling, filtering or centrifuging centrifuging being the more prevalent practice.

Alternatively, the process here termed "water-degumming" may be called "wet refining to remove mucilage" (see US 5,264,367).

Further, an edible is preferably an vegetable oil.

A Phospholipase used in the process:

Preferably, a phospholipase used in the process of the invention is a phospholipase obtained from a microorganism, preferably a filamentous fungus, a yeast, or a bacterium.

For the purpose of the present invention the term "obtained from", as used herein in connection with a specific microbial source, means that the enzyme and consequently the DNA sequence encoding said enzyme is produced by the specific source.

The enzyme is then obtained from said specific source by standard known methods enabling the skilled person to obtain a sample comprising the enzyme and capable of being used in a process of the invention. Said standard methods may be direct purification from said specific source or cloning of a DNA sequence encoding the enzyme followed by recombinant expression either in the same source (homologous recombinant expression) or in a different source (heterologous recombinant expression).

More preferably, a phospholipase used in a process of the invention is obtained from a filamentous fungal species within the genus Fusarium, such as a strain of F. culmorum, F. heterosporum, F. solani, or in particular a strain of F. oxysporum; or

a filamentous fungal species within the genus Aspergillus, 25 such as a strain of Aspergillus awamori, Aspergillus foetidus, Aspergillus japonicus, Aspergillus niger or in particular Aspergillus oryzae.

Examples of suitable Fusarium phospholipases are disclosed in

30

- i) Tsung-Che et al. (Phytopathological notes 58:1437-38 (1968)) (a phospholipase from Fusarium solani); and
- ii) EP Patent Application No. 97610056.0 disclosing a suitable F. culmorum PL (see example 18 in said doc.) and a suitable F. oxysporum PL (see example 1-17).

Suitable Aspergillus phospholipases are diclosed in

i) EP 575133 disclosing numerous different Aspergillus PL's (see claim 14) and in particular a PL from A. oryzae(Claim

17 or 18) and a PL from A. niger (claim 19); and DE 19527274 A1 dicloses a suitable Aspergillus preparation ii) (see examples).

-5-

Further the commercial available phospholipase preparation

5 Degomma VOD (Roehm, Germany), which is believed to comprise an Aspergillus phospholipase is suitable to be used in a process of the invention.

Further, it is preferred that a phospholipase used in a process of the invention exhibits certain properties.

Accordingly, embodiment of the invention relates to 10

i) a process according to the invention, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which is substantively independent of Ca2+ concentration measured as,

relative phospholipase activity at 5 mM EDTA and 5mM Ca2+ in 15 a phospholipase activity assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2% lecithin, 2% Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min.; wherein the ratio of relative phospholipase activity at 5mM 20 EDTA/5 mM Ca²⁺ is greater than 0.25, more preferably greater than 0.5; and/or

ii) a process according to the invention, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which has a phospholipase activity which is capable of releasing at least 7 µmol of free 25 fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; more preferably at least 15 µmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; measured as,

phospholipase activity is measured in an assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2% lecithin, 2% Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 30 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min..

A detailed description of above mentioned assays is disclosed in a working example herein (vide infra). For even further details reference is made to EP Patent Application No. 97610056.0 (see example 9 in said document).

Further it has been demonstrated that a phospholipase special suited for enzymatic oil degumming in general and in particular for the improved process described herein is characterized by having a certain primary amino acid sequence.

Accordingly, in an even further embodiment the invention relates to a process according to the invention, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase having an polypeptide sequence selected from the group comprising of:

- (a) polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in positions 31-346 of SEQ ID NO 1;
- (b) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in position 31-303 of SEQ ID NO 1;
- (c) a polypeptide which is at least 70 % homologous with said
 polypeptide defined in (a), or (b); and
 a fragment of (a), (b) or (c).
- For a detailed description of cloning and purification of a phospholipase having the above mentioned polypeptide sequence reference is made to EP Patent Application No. 97610056.0.

In this document it can further be seen that a

20 phospholipase obtained from F. oxysporum and having the
polypeptide sequence shown in (b) above exhibits both of the
above mentioned functional characteristic. Accordingly, this
phospholipase is the most preferred phospholipase to be used in
a process of the invention. A working example herein

25 demonstrates the use of this phospholipase (vide infra).

Finally an example of a suitable non-microbial phospholipase is the commercial available PL (Lecitase™, Novo Nordisk A/S, Denmark) obtained from porcine pancreas.

30 Standard process parameters of the process of the invention:

Besides the specific use of low amount of water in the process of the invention, any of the other process parameters may be done according to the art. See Background section above for references to the art known processes.

35 The enzymatic treatment is conducted by dispersing an aqueous solution of the phospholipase, preferably as droplets with an average diameter below 10 $\mu(\text{micro})m$.

WO 99/53001 PCT/DK99/00202

-7-

According to the process of the invention the amount of water is from 0.01 to 1.5% by weight in relation to the oil.

An emulsifier may optionally be added. Mechanical agitation may be applied to maintain the emulsion.

The enzymatic treatment can be conducted at any pH in the range 1.5-8, preferably from pH 3-6. The pH may be adjusted by adding citric acid, a citrate buffer, NaOH or HCl.

A suitable temperature is generally 30-75°C (particularly 40-60°C). The reaction time will typically be 0.5-12 hours (e.g. 10 2-6 hours), and a suitable enzyme dosage will usually be 100-5000 IU per liter of oil, particularly 200-2000 IU/1.

The enzymatic treatment may be conducted batchwise, e.g. in a tank with stirring, or it may be continuous, e.g. a series of stirred tank reactors.

The enzymatic treatment is followed by separation of an aqueous phase and an oil phase. This separation may be performed by conventional means, e.g. centrifugation. The process of the invention can reduce this value to below 12 ppm, more preferably below 10, and even more preferably below 5 ppm.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

EXAMPLES

25 EXAMPLE 1

General description of assay for enzymatic degumming of edible oil

Equipment for carrying out enzymatic degumming

The equipment consists of a 1 l jacketed steel reactor fitted

30 with a steel lid, a propeller (about 600 rpm), baffles, a

temperature sensor, an inlet tube at the top, a reflux condenser

(about 4°C) at the top, and an outlet tube at the bottom. The

reactor jacket is connected to a thermostat bath. The outlet

tube is connected via silicone tubing to a Silverson in-line

35 mixer head equipped with a "square hole high shear screen",

driven by a Silverson L4RT high shear lab mixer (about 8500 rpm,

flow ca. 1.1 l/minute). The mixer head is fitted with a cooling

coil (5-10 °C) and an outlet tube, which is connected to the

WO 99/53001 PCT/DK99/00202

-8-

inlet tube of the reactor via silicone tubing. A temperature sensor is inserted in the silicone tubing just after the mixer head. The only connection from the reactor/mixer head system to the atmosphere is through the reflux condenser.

General procedure for carrying out enzymatic degumming All cooling and thermostat equipment is turned on. Then 0.6 l (ca. 560 g) of oil is loaded in the reactor, which is kept at about the temperature needed for the specific experiment. The 10 lab mixer is turned on, whereby the oil starts to circulate from the reactor to the mixer head and back to the reactor. The system is allowed to equilibrate for about 10 minutes, during which period the temperature is fine tuned. The pre-treatment period starts with addition of 0.6 g (2.86 mmol) citric acid 15 monohydrate in the appropriate amount of water or the appropriate amount of a mixture of citric acid and trisodium citrate (see Tables 1 and 7 below; [citric acid] in water/oil emulsion = 4.6 mM), which sets t = 0. At t = 30 minutes the appropriate amount of 4 M NaOH solution is added (see Tables 1 and 7).

Table 1. Water content in Experiments A-D; wdg rape seed oil.

20

Experi-	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water	Total	
ment	content	in 560	in 560 added		in	water	
:		g oil	at t=0	solutio	enzyme		
			:	n	solutio		
		·			n		
A	5.3,%	0.56 g	27 g	1.1 g	1.0 g	29.7 g	
В	1.3.8	0.56 g	5.0 g	0.7 g	1.0 g	7.3 g	
С	0.3 %	0.56 g	0.05 g*	0 g	1.0 g	1.6 g	
D	0.3 %	0.56 g	0.07	0 g	1.0 g	1.6 g	
·			g**		1		

* Water contribution from o.6 g citric acid monohydrate.

** Water contribution from mixt. of 0.5 g citric acid monohy-25 drate and 0.14 g trisodium citrate dihydrate.

At t = 35 minutes samples are drawn for P-analysis and pH determination. Just after this the required amount of enzyme

solution is added (end of pre-treatment period). Samples for P-analysis and pH determination are drawn at t=1, 2, 3.5, 5, 6 hours, and then the reaction is stopped.

The reactor/mixer system is emptied and rinsed with 2×500 5 ml 10% Deconex/DI water solution followed by minimum 3×500 ml of DI water. Table 2 is a presentation of the various additions and samplings during the reaction.

Table 2. Schedule for enzymatic degumming

1	Λ
1	u

		Samp	ling
Time	Addition of		
		P-analysis	pH determi-
			nation
		x	
0	Citric acid		
5 min.			Х
30 min.		х	х
$30 + \delta$ min.	NaOH		
35 min.		Х	Х
$35 + \delta$ min.	Enzyme		
1 hour		Х	х
2 hours		Х	Х
3.5 hours		Х	х
5 hours		Х	х
6 hours		Х	Х

Phosphorus analysis:

Sampling for P-analysis:

Take 10 ml of water in oil emulsion in a glass centrifuge tube. Heat the emulsion in a boiling water bath for 30 minutes. Centrifuge at 5000 rpm for 10 minutes. Transfer about 8 ml of upper (oil) phase to a 12 ml polystyrene tube and leave it (to settle) for 12-24 hours. After settling draw about 1-2 g from the upper clear phase for P-analysis.

P-analysis was carried out according to procedure 2.421 in

"Standard Methods for the Analysis of Oils, Fats, and Derivatives, 7th ed. (1987)":

Weigh 100 mg of MgO (leicht, Merck #5862) in a porcelain dish and heat with a gas burner. Add 1-2 g of oil and ignite 5 with a gas burner to give a black, hard mass. Heat in a Vecstar furnace at 850°C for 2 hours to give white ashes. Dissolve the ashes in 5 ml of 6 M HNO3 and add 20 ml of reagent mix. Leave for 20 minutes. Measure absorbance at 460 nm (use a blank (5 ml HNO3 + 20 ml reagent mix) for zero adjustment). Calculate by 10 using calibration curve.

pH determination

Take 2 ml of water in oil emulsion and mix with 2 ml of MilliQ water. After phase separation, pipette off top oil layer.

15 Measure pH in aqueous phase with pH electrode Orion. Measurements are transformed to "real" pH values by the formula

$$pH_{real} = pH_{measured} - 0.38$$
.

20 A calibration curve was obtained by dissolving 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate in 27 g of DI water; pH of this solution was measured by pH electrode Orion (pH_{real}). 100 µl were mixed with 2 ml MilliQ water, and pH of this solution was measured by pH electrode Orion (pH_{measured}). pH of the citric acid solution 25 was changed gradually by adding NaOH solution, and for each adjustment dilution and pH measurements were carried out as described above.)

EXAMPLE 2

30 Degumming of water-degummed rape seed oil (I)

Experiments were carried out according to the "General procedure for carrying out enzymatic degumming" as described in example 1 above.

Oil:

35

Water-degummed rape seed oil from Århus Oliefabrik (AOM),
Denmark. Batches C00730/B01700 and C00730/B01702, P-content 231236 ppm. Water content ≤ 0.1 % w/w.

Enzyme:

PL from Fusarium oxysporum having the amino acid sequence shown in SEO NO 1.

5 Batch F-9702027, estimated conc. 0.75 mg/ml.

The enzyme was recombinantly expressed and purified as described in EP Patent application number 97610056.0.

Experiment A (water content 5.3 %)

10

0.6 l (560 g) of wdg rape seed oil is loaded in the equipment
and heated to 40°C. At t = 0 min. a solution of 0.6 g of citric
acid monohydrate in 27 g of water was added. At t = 30 min. 1.07
ml (4.3 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added, which yield a
15 pH of about 5. At t = 35 min., 1 ml (0.75 mg) of a purified
solution of phospholipase from F. oxysporum is added. The
measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in
Table 3.

20

Table 3. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 5.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus	рН
	content in oil	
	phase	
0	243	
0.50	215	4.7
0.58	216	5.5
1.0	66	4.9
2.0	10	4.9
3.5	8	5.4
5.0	9	5.0

25

Experiment B (water content 1.3 %)

As in Experiment A above except that at t = 0 min. 0.6 g of

citric acid monohydrate in 5.0 g of water was added, and at t = 30 min. 0.71 ml (2.86 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 1.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus	рН
	content in oil	
	phase	
0	237	77
0.50	213	4.7
0.58	197	5.7
1.0	78	4.9
2.0	9	4.9
3.5	10	5.0
5.0	12	5.1
6.0	10	5.0

Experiment C (water content 0.3 %)

15 As in Experiment A above except that at t = 0 min. 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate powder was added, and at t = 30 min. no NaOH solution was added, which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is 20 shown in Table 5.

10

Table 5. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 0.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus content in oil phase	рн		
0	246	4.9		
0.50	234	5.1		
0.58				
1.0	101	4.8		
2.0	18	5.2		
3.5	11	5.2		

5 Experiment D (water content 0.3 %)

As in Experiment C above except that at t = 0 min. a mixture of 0.5 g of citric acid monohydrate and 0.14 g trisodium citrate dihydrate powder was added, which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Results from degumming of wdg rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 0.3 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus	рН
	content in oil	
	phase	
0	243	
0.50	244	5.5
0.58		
1.0	101	5.1
2.0	8	4.9

WO 99/53001 PCT/DK99/00202

EXAMPLE 3

Degumming of crude (mixture of pressed and extracted) rape seed oil (II)

Experiments were carried out according to the "General procedure for carrying out enzymatic degumming" as described in example 1 above.

Oil:

10 Crude rape seed oil from MILO Olomouk, Czech rep. Batch C00745/B02042, P-content 263 ppm. Water content 0.17 % w/w.

15 Table 7. Water content in Experiments E and F; crude rape seed oil.

Experi- ment	Water content	Water in 560 g oil	Water added at t=0	Water in NaOH solution	Water in en- zyme solu- tion	Total water
Е	5.4 %	0.95 g	27 g	1.1 g	1.0 g	30.1 g
F	1.4 %	0.95 g	5.0 g	0.7 g	1.0 g	7.7 g

20 Experiment E (water content 5.4 %)

0.6 l (560 g) of crude rape seed oil is loaded in the equipment
and heated to 40°C. At t = 0 min. a solution of 0.6 g of citric
acid monohydrate in 27 g of water was added. At t = 30 min. 1.07
25 ml (4.3 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added, which yield a
pH of about 5. At t = 35 min., 1 ml (0.75 mg) of a purified
solution of phospholipase from F. oxysporum is added. The

solution of phospholipase from *F. oxysporum* is added. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Results from degumming of crude rape seed oil with phospholipase from F. oxysporum, water content 5.4 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus con-	рН
	tent in oil phase	
0	222	
0.50	165	
0.58	136	4.8
1.0	38	5.1
2.0	10	5.0
3.5	11	5.0
5.0	11	5.0
6.0	10	5.3

Experiment F (water content 1.4 %)

As in Experiment E above except that at t = 0 min. 0.6 g of citric acid monohydrate in 5.0 g of water was added, and at t = 10 30 min. 0.71 ml (2.86 mmoles) of 4 M NaOH solution were added which yield a pH of about 5. The measured phosphorus content in the oil phase after centrifugation as well as the pH values in the aqueous phase is shown in Table 9.

15 **Table 9.** Results from degumming of crude rape seed oil with phospholipase from *F. oxysporum*, water content 1.4 %.

Time (hours)	Phosphorus con-	pН
	tent in oil phase	
0	223	
0.50	119	
0.58	92	5.1
1.0	31	5.1
2.0	12	5.0
3.5	11	5.1
5.0	9	4.8
6.0	8	4.3

EXAMPLE 4

Assays used for characterization of a phospholipase suitable to 5 be used in an oil degumming process of the invention.

Phospholipase activity assays:

Phospholipase activity (PHLU) was measured as the release of lecithin. 50 μ 1 4% fatty acids from 10 phosphatidylcholine (plant lecithin from Avanti, USA), 4% Triton X-100, 5 mM CaCl₂ in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7 was added, 50 μ l enzyme solution diluted to an appropriate concentration in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7. The samples were incubated for 10 min at 30°C and the reaction stopped at 95°C for 5 min prior to centrifugation (5 15 min at 7000 rpm). Free fatty acids were determined using the NEFA C kit from Wako Chemicals GmbH; 25 μ l reaction mixture was added to 250 μ l reagent A and incubated for 10 min at 37°C. Then 500 µl Reagent B was added and the sample was incubated again, 10 min at 37°C. The absorption at 550 nm was measured using an 20 HP 8452A diode array spectrophotometer. Samples were run at least in duplicates. Substrate and enzyme blinds (preheated enzyme samples (10 min at 95°C) + substrate) were included. Oleic acid was used as a fatty acid standard. 1 PHLU equals the amount of enzyme capable of releasing 1 µmol of free fatty 25 acid/min under these conditions.

Alternatively, the assay was run at 37°C in 20 mM citrate buffer, pH 5 (Ca^{2+} -dependence) or 20 mM Britton-Robinson buffer (pH-profile/temperature-profile/stability).

Phospholipase A1 activity (PLA1) was measured using 1-(S-decanoy1)-2-decanoy1-1-thio-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (D3761 Molecular Probes) as a substrate. 190 μ l substrate (100 μ l D3761 (2 mg/ml in ethanol) + 50 μ l 1 % Triton X-100 + 1.85 ml 50 mM HEPES, 0.3 mM DTNB, 2 mM CaCl₂, pH 7) in a 200 μ l cuvette were added to 10 μ l enzyme, and the absorption at 410 nm was measured as a function of time on the HP 8452A diode array spectrophotometer at room temperature. Activity was calculated as the slope of the curve in the linear range. PLA1 equals the amount of enzyme capable of releasing 1 μ mol of free fatty acid (thiol)/min at these conditions.

Phospholipase A2 activity (PLA2) was measured at 40°C using 1-hexadecanoy1-2-(1-pyrenedecanoy1)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (H361 Molecular Probes). 2 ml substrate (50 µl 1% Triton X-100 + 25 µl 0.1% H361 in methanol + 10 ml 50mM HEPES, pH 7) in a 2 ml cuvette with stirring was added to 10 µl enzyme, and the pyrene fluorescence emission was measured at 376 nm (excitation at 340 nm) as a function of time (1 sec. intervals) using the Perkin Elmer LS50 apparatus. In the Triton X-100/phospholipid micelles the concentration of phospholipid was adjusted to have excimer formation (emits at 480 nm). Upon cleavage the fatty acid in the 2-position containing the pyrene group is released into the aqueous phase resulting in an increase in the monomer emission. PLA2 was taken as the slope of the curve in the linear range at equal conditions.

CLAIMS

- A process for reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil, having from 50 to 10.000 part per million (ppm) of phosphorus content, which method comprises contacting said oil at a pH from 1.5 to 8 with an aqueous solution of a phospholipase A1 (PLA1), phospholipase A2 (PLA2), or phospholipase B (PLB) which is emulsified in the oil until the phosphorus content of the oil is reduced to less than 12
 ppm, and then separating the aqueous phase from the treated oil, and wherein said process is characterized by that said emulsified condition is formed using from 0.01 to 1.5 percent of water by weight of the oil, preferably from 0.01 to 1.0 percent of water by weight of the oil, and most preferably from 0.01 to
 percent of water by weight of the oil.
 - 2. The process according to claim 1, wherein said oil is an oil from which mucilage has previously been removed and which has a phosphorus content from 50 to 250 ppm.

20

- 3. The process according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the phospholipase is an phospholipase obtained from a microorganism, preferably a filamentous fungus, a yeast, or a bacterium.
- 4. The process according to claim 3, wherein the filamentous fungus is a species within the genus Fusarium, such as a strain of F. culmorum, F. heterosporum, F. solani, or in particular a strain of F. oxysporum.
- 5. The process according to claim 3, wherein the filamentous fungus is a species within the genus Aspergillus, such as a strain of Aspergillus awamori, Aspergillus foetidus, Aspergillus japonicus, Aspergillus niger or in particular Aspergillus oryzae.
- 35 6. The process according to any of the preceeding claims, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which is substantively independent of Ca²⁺ concentration measured as, relative phospholipase activity at 5 mM EDTA and 5mM Ca²⁺ in a phospholipase activity assay measuring release of free fatty

acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2% lecithin, 2%

Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min.;

wherein the ratio of relative phospholipase activity at 5mM 5 EDTA/5 mM Ca²⁺ is greater than 0.25, more preferably greater than 0.5.

7. The process according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase which has a phospholipase 10 activity which is capable of releasing at least 7 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; more preferably at least 15 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; measured as,

phospholipase activity is measured in an assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 15 2% lecithin, 2% Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min..

- 8. The process according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase having an polypeptide
 20 sequence selected from the group comprising of:
 - (a) polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in positions 31-346 of SEQ ID NO 1;
 - (b) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in position 31-303 of SEQ ID NO 1;
- 25 (c) a polypeptide which is at least 70 % homologous with said polypeptide defined in (a), or (b); and a fragment of (a), (b) or (c).

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> NOVO NORDISK A/S

<120> AN ENZYMATIC OIL-DEGUMMING PROCESS

<130> 5570-WO

<140>

<141>

<160> 1

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.0

<210> 1

<211> 346

<212> PRT

<213> Fusarium oxysporum

<400> 1

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1 5 10 15

Pro Val Ala Leu Asp Asp Tyr Val Asn Ser Leu Glu Glu Arg Ala Val 20 25 30

Gly Val Thr Thr Thr Asp Phe Ser Asn Phe Lys Phe Tyr Ile Gln His
35 40 45

Gly Ala Ala Ala Tyr Cys Asn Ser Glu Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Ile 50 55 60

Thr Cys Ser Asn Asn Gly Cys Pro Thr Val Gln Gly Asn Gly Ala Thr 65 70 75 80

Ile Val Thr Ser Phe Val Gly Ser Lys Thr Gly Ile Gly Gly Tyr Val 85 90 95

Ala Thr Asp Ser Ala Arg Lys Glu Ile Val Val Ser Phe Arg Gly Ser 100 105 110

Ile Asn Ile Arg Asn Trp Leu Thr Asn Leu Asp Phe Gly Gln Glu Asp 115 120 125

Cys Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Cys Gly Val His Ser Gly Phe Gln Arg Ala 130 135 140

Trp 145	Asn	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ser 150	Gln	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala 155	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Arg 160
Lys	Ala	Asn	Pro	Ser 165	Phe	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser 170	Thr	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 175	Gly
Gly	Ala	Val	Ala 180	Val	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala 185	Asn	Leu	Arg	Val	Gly 190	Gly	Thr
Pro	Val	Asp 195	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Gly 200	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Gly 205	Asn	Ala	Gln
Leu	Ser 210	Ala	Phe	Val	Ser	Asn 215	Gln	Ala	Gly	Gly	Glu 220	Tyr	Arg	Val	Thr
His 225	Ala	Asp	Asp	Pro	Val 230	Pro	Arg	Leu	Pro	Pro 235	Leu	Ile	Phe	Gly	Tyr 240
Arg	His	Thr	Thr	Pro 245	Glu	Phe	Trp	Leu	Ser 250	Gly	Gly	Gly		Asp 255	Lys
Val	Asp	Tyr	Thr 260	Ile	Ser	Asp	Val	Lys 265	Val	Cys	Glu	Gly	Ala 270	Ala	Asn
Leu	Gly	Cys 275	Asn	Gly	Gly	Thr	Leu 280	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ala 285	Ala	His	Leu
His	Туг 290	Phe	Gln	Ala	Thr	Asp 295	Ala	Cys	Asn	Ala	Gly 300	Gly	Phe	Ser	Trp
Arg 305		Tyr	Arg	Ser	Ala 310	Glu	Ser	Val	Asp	Lys 315	Arg	Ala	Thr	Met	Thr 320
Asp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Glu 325	Lys	Lys	Leu	Asn	Ser 330	-	Val	Gln	Met	Asp 335	Lys
Glu	Туr	Val	Lys 340		Asn	Gln	Ala	Arg	Ser						

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/DK 99/00202

		PC1/DK	99/00202			
A. CLASS	SIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER	•				
IPC6: 0	C11B 3/00 International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both na	tional classification and IPC				
	S SEARCHED					
Minimum do	ocumentation searched (classification system followed by	classification symbols)				
IPC6: 0	C11B					
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched						
SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above						
Electronic de	ata base consulted during the international search (name	of data base and, where practical	ble, search terms used)			
c. docu	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT					
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where app	ropriate, of the relevant passa	ages Relevant to claim No.			
Р,Х	WO 9826057 A1 (NOVO NORDISK A/S) (18.06.98), See sequence pag		1-8			
	. 					
P,X	WO 9818912 A1 (NOVO NORDISK A/S) (07.05.98), See page 8, line	1-8				
X	File WPI, Derwent accession no. Showa Sangyo Co: "Purificn. requiring no acid-removing p treating with enzyme having A activity", JP,A,2153997, 9	1-8				
X Furth	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box	C. X See patent fam	ily annex.			
-	categories of cited documents: ent defining the general state of the art which is not considered		after the international filing date or priority the the application but cited to understand			
to be o	of particular relevance locument but published on or after the international filing date ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is	"X" document of particular rele	evance: the claimed invention cannot be to be considered to involve an inventive			
cited to special "O" docum	o establish the publication date of another citation or other reason (as specified) ent referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other	"Y" document of particular rele considered to involve an in	evance: the claimed invention cannot be eventive step when the document is			
means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "A document member of the same patent family "Combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "A document member of the same patent family						
Date of the	e actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the interr				
1 July 1999 17 -07- 1999						
	I mailing address of the ISA/ Patent Office	Authorized officer				
Box 5055	No. + 46 8 666 02 86	Yvonne Siösteen/El Telephone No. +46 8 78				
Form PCT/ISA D10 (second sheet) (July 1992)						

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/DK 99/00202

	roi/	UK 99/00202	
C (Continu	nation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant pa	ssages Rele	vant to claim No.
X	File WPI, Derwent accession no. 90-096521, Showa Sangyo Co: "Lysolecithin prepn by adding enzyme showing phospholipase A activity to oil", JP,A,2049593, 900219, DW9013	1	-8
			•
X	US 5264367 A (ERIK AALRUST ET AL), 23 November 1993 (23.11.93), See column 3, li		-8
A	EP 0622446 A2 (SHOWA SANGYO CO., LTD.), 2 November 1994 (02.11.94), See page 3, lines 33-34, claim 4	1	-8
A	US 5558781 A (HENNING BUCHOLD ET AL), 24 Sept 1996 (24.09.96)	5 1	-8
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	ISA (210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. Information on patent family members PCT/DK 99/00202 01/06/99 Publication Publication Patent document Patent family member(s) cited in search report date AU 5187898 A 03/07/98 18/06/98 WO 9826057 EP 0869167 A 07/10/98 EP 0884524 A 16/12/98 22/05/98 07/05/98 ΑU 4772597 A 9818912 A1 WO 15/04/95 120482 T 23/11/93 AT US 5264367 A 2068933 A,C CA 17/11/92 CN 1034587 B 16/04/97 CN 1066679 A 02/12/92 DE 4115938 A 19/11/92 DE 59201753 D 00/00/00 DK 513709 T 24/07/95 EP 0513709 A,B 19/11/92 SE 0513709 T3 ES 2072043 T 01/07/95 GR 3015920 T 31/07/95 HU 64578 A 28/01/94 HU 213754 B 29/09/97 PL 170548 B 31/12/96 20/04/95 RU 2033422 C 22/10/98 DE 69408891 D,T EP 0622446 A2 02/11/94 13/01/95 JP 7011283 A 02/07/96 US 5532163 A CA 2122069 A 26/10/94 162210 T 15/01/98 AT US 5558781 A 24/09/96 9404496 A BR 11/07/95 CA 2136050 A 20/05/95 22/11/95 CN 1112156 A DE 4339556 C 02/02/95 DE 59405028 D 00/00/00 DK 654527 T 16/03/98 EP 0654527 A.B 24/05/95 SE 0654527 T3 16/03/98 ES 2111841 T 31/07/98 GR 3026501 T 25/07/95 JP 7188691 A





P.B.5818 - Patentlaan 2 2280 HV Rijswijk (ZH) 2 +31 70 340 2040 TX 31651 epo nl FAX +31 70 340 3016 Europäisches Patentamt

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Section de Dépôt

Novozymes A/S Krogshoejvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd DANEMARK

Detum/Date
20/12/00

Zeichen/Ref / Réf.

5570.205-EP, SLK

Anmeldung Nr / Application No / Demande n° / Patent Nr / Patent No / Brevet n° .

99911648.6-2109 / 1071734

Anmelder / Applicant / Demandeur / Patent inhaber / Proprietor / Titulaire
Novozymes A/S

NOTIFICATION OF EUROPEAN PUBLICATION NUMBER AND INFORMATION ON THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 67(3) EPC

The provisional protection under Article 67(1) and (2) EPC in the individual Contracting States becomes effective only when the conditions referred to in Article 67(3) EPC have been fulfilled (for further details, see information brochure of the European Patent Office "National Law relating to the EPC" and additional information in the Official Journal of the European Patent Office).

Pursuant to Article 158(1) EPC the publication under Article 21 PCT of an international application for which the European Patent Office is a designated Office takes the place of the publication of a European patent application.

The bibliographic data of the above-mentioned Euro-PCT application will be published on 31.01.01 in Section I.1 of the European Patent Bulletin.

The European publication number is 1071734.

In all future communications to the European Patent Office, please quote the application number plus Directorate number.

RECEIVING SECTION





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Datum/Date

11.12.00

Zeichen/Ref_/Réf. 5570.205-EP,SLK Anmeldung Nr./Application No./Demande nº /Patent Nr ./Patent No./Brevet nº.

99911648.6-2109/

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Anmelder/Applicant/Demandeur/Patentinhaber/Proprietor/Titulaire

Novozymes A/S

COMMUNICATION

concerning the registration of amendments relating to

a transfer (Rule 20/Rules 61,20 EPC)

[] entries pertaining to the applicant/the proprietor (Rule 92(1)(f) EPC)

As requested, the entries pertaining to the applicant of the above-mentioned European patent application/to the proprietor of the above-mentioned European patent have been amended to the following:

DE-GB-NL/ Novozymes A/S Krogshoejvej 36 2880 Bagsvaerd/DK

25 11 0

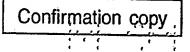
The registration of the changes has taken effect on

In the case of a published application/a patent, the change will be recorded in the Register of European Patents and published in the European Patent Bulletin (Section I.12/II.12).

Your attention is drawn to the fact that, in the case of the registration of a transfer, any automatic debit order only ceases to be effective from the date of its express revocation (cf. point 14(c) of the Arrangements for the automatic debiting procedure, Supplement to OJ EPO 6/1994).

Formalities officer Tel.: (+49-89) 2399-

EPO Form 2544 11.99	7051014 05/12/00





European Patent Office D-80298 München 2 Germany

17 November 2000

Dear Sirs

EPO-Munich 58 2 1 Nov. 2000

Re.:

Confirmatory assignment

General authorization
Automatic debit order

Address for correspondence

Enclosed please find an Assignment confirming that

NOVO NORDISK A/S Novo Allé DK-2880 Bagsvaerd Denmark

has assigned all its rights to the European patent applications listed in the enclosed Appendix I to

Novozymes A/S Krogshoejvej 36 DK-2880 Bagsvaerd Denmark.

When corresponding with us in the future in the European applications listed in Appendix I, please address all mail, including invoices and statements, to:

Novozymes A/S Patents Krogshoejvej 36 DK-2880 Bagsvaerd Denmark Also, we respectfully request that the Automatic Debit Order for the European applications listed in Appendix I continue to apply to our deposit account No. 2803.0007 in the name of Novozymes A/S. In this respect, we refer to our letter of 2 November 2000 for the attention of the Cash & Account, a copy of which we enclose.

Finally, we respectfully request that the enclosed General Authorization apply to the European patent applications listed in Appendix I.

Kind regards
Novozymes A/S

Witned Somme Rofores

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CONFIRMATORY ASSIGNMENT

THIS CONFIRMATORY ASSIGNMENT is made on the 17th day of November two thousand, BETWEEN Novo Nordisk A/S, a Danish company, of Novo Allé, DK-2880 Bagsvaerd, Denmark (hereinafter called "the Assignor") of the one part and Novozymes A/S, a Danish company, of Krogshoejvej 36, DK-2880 Bagsvaerd, Denmark (hereinafter called "the Assignee") of the other part.

WHEREAS:

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- A. The Assignor is registered owner of European Patent Applications as set out in the schedule appended (hereinafter referred to as "the Applications").
- B. The parties hereto have transferred, for good and valuable consideration, the Assignor's rights in the Applications to the Assignee.
 - C. The parties hereto wish to confirm, for the purpose of recording the
 - D. transfer at the European Patent Office, that the rights in the Applications have been transferred to the Assignee.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED THAT:

1. In consideration of the sum of one US dollar now paid by the Assignee to the Assignor (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), the Assignor as registered owner confirms, by way of confirmatory assignment, that all its right, title and interest in and to the Applications (including any and all divisions, reissues, continuations and extensions thereof) are assigned to the Assignee free from all licences, charges or other encumbrances to the intent that a grant of European patents thereon shall be in the name of and shall vest in the Assignee TOGETHER WITH all the rights, powers, liberties and immunities arising or accrued therefrom including the right to sue for damages and other remedies in respect of any infringement of such rights or other rights within the scope of the

claims of any published specifications accompanying the Applications prior to the date hereof.

- 2. The Assignee hereby confirms that it accepts such assignment.
- 3. At the request and cost of the Assignee the Assignor will at all times hereafter assist the prosecution of the Applications to grant and will assist the defence of any proceedings by way of intervention or in opposition to the grant of the European patents pursuant to the Applications and will execute all such deeds and documents and do all such acts as may be necessary or desirable formally to register this Assignment at the European Patent Office and to render the Assignment effective under the national law of each Contracting State designated in the Applications and to procure the grant of European patents pursuant to the Applications.
- 4. The Assignee shall by virtue of this assignment be entitled to the grant direct to it in its own name of the European patents to be granted pursuant to the Applications.

SCHEDULE

Application No.	Publ. No.	Our ref.	
92104421.0	489718	3061 212	EP
95107678.5	675196	3160 215	EP
99102452.2	945502	3257 215	EP
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Signed for and on behalf of Novo Nordisk A/S

by

Mads Krogsgaard Thomsen

Executive Vice President

Kåre Schultz

Executive Vice President

Signed for and on behalf of Novozymes A/S

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Per Falholt

Executive Vice President

Arne W. Schmidt

Executive Vice President

Witness Guhna Some Roford

1 ALLGEMEINE VOLLMACHT **GENERAL AUTHORISATION POUVOIR GENERAL**

Nus für arretlichen Gebrauch / Fot official use only Cadre réservé à l'administration Nr. der allgemeinen Vollmacht / General Authorisation No. Nº du pouvoir général

2	Ich (Wir) // (We) // Je (Nous) Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 DK-2880 Bagsværd DENMARK
3	bevollmächtige(n) hiermit / do hereby authorise / autorise (autorisons) par la présente
	See attached additional sheet for a detailed list of representatives of Novozymes A/S
4	mich (uns) in den durch das Europäische Patentübereinkommen geschaffenen Verfahren in allen meinen (unseren) Patentangelegenheiten zu vertreten, alle Handlungen für mich (uns) vorzunehmen und Zahlungen für mich (uns) in Empfang zu nehmen. to represent me (us) in all proceedings established by the European Patent Convention and to act for me (us) in all patent transactions and to receive payments on my (our) behalf. à me (nous) représenter pour ce qui concerne toutes mes (nos) affaires de brevet dans toute procédure Instituée par la Convention sur le brevet européen et, à ce titre, à agir en mon (notre) nom et à recevoir des paiements pour mon (notre) compte. Die Vollmacht gilt auch für Verfahren nach dem Vertrag über die internationale Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet des Petentwesens. This authorisation shall also apply to the same extent to any proceedings established by the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
	Ce pouvoir s'applique également à toute procédure instituée par le Traité de coopération en matière de brevets. X Weitere Vertreter sind auf einem gesonderten Blatt angegeben. / Additional representatives indicated on supplementary sheet. Les autres mandataires sont mentionnés sur une feuille supplémentaire.
5 6	Untervollmacht kann erteilt werden. / Sub-authorisation may be given. / Le pouvoir pourra être délégué. X Bitte die gelbe Kopie, ergänzt um die Nr. der aligemeinen Vollmacht, an den Vollmachtgeber zurücksenden. Y Please return the yellow copy, supplemented by the General Authorisation No., to the authorisor. Prière de renvoyer la copie jaune au mandant, munie du no du pouvoir général.
7	Ort/Place/Lieu Bagsværd Unterschrift(en)/Signature(s) Arne W. Schmidt Per Falholt Das Formbiett muß vom (von den) Voltmachtgeber(n) (bei juristischen Personen vom Unterschriftsberechtigten) eigenhändig unterzeichnet sein. Nach der Unterschrift bilte den (die) Namen des (der) Unterzeichneten mit Schreibrnaschine wiederholen (bei juristischen Personen de Stellung des Unterschriftsberechtigten innerhalb der Gesellschaft

The form must bear the personal signature(s) of the authorisor(s). (In the case of legal persons, that of the officer empowered to sign). After the signature, please type the name(s) of the signatory(ies) adding, in the case of legal persons, his (their) position within the company.

Le formutære dolt être signé de la propre main du (des) mandant(s) (dans le cas de personnes morales, de la personne ayant qualité pour signer). Veuillez ajouter à la machina près la signature. le (les) nom(s) du (des) signataire(s) en mentionnant, dans le cas de personnes morales, ses (leurs) fonctions au sein de la société.

Novozymes A/S Patents Krogshøjvej 36 DK-2880 Bagsværd DENMARK

Eine Mitteltung über die Registrierung der allgemeinen Vollmacht gelangt nicht von Amts wegen zu den Akten der Anmeldungen, für die der Bevoll-mächtigte als Vertreter bestellt ist oder bestellt wird. Falls der Bevollmächtigte bereits für eine oder mehrere Anmeldungen als Vertreter bestellt ist und die vorliegende allgemeine Vollmacht hierfür verwenden will, wird er daher gebeten, zu der (den) betreffenden Anmeldung(en) möglichst umgehend die Inanspruchnahme und die Nr. der allgemeinen Vollmacht dem EPA mitzuteilen. Diese Mittellung ist in der Stückzahl der betreffenden Anmeldungen einzureichen (Regel 36 (4)).

Die allgemeine Vollmacht eines (von mehreren) Bevollmächtigten erlischt, sobald der Vollmachtgeber oder der betreffende Bevollmächtigte - nicht ein anderer Bevollmächtigter das Erlöschen dem EPA München, Direktion 5.1.1, mitgeteilt hat. Die Mitteilung muß klar und eindeutig sein. Insbesondere genügt nicht einfach die Einreichung einer neuen allgemeinen Vollmacht, auf der betreffende Bevollmächtigte fehlt (Regel 101 (5) und (6)).

A communication regarding the registration of the general authorisation is not inserted as a matter of course in the files relating to the applications for which the authorisee is or is to be appointed as representative. If the authorisee is already appointed as representative for one or more applications and wishes to use the general authorisation therefore, he is accordingly requested to notify such wish together with the General Authorisation No. for the application(s) concerned as soon as possible to the EPO. One copy of such notification must be filed for each application concerned (Rule 36 (4)).

The general authorisation of one or more authorisees terminates as soon as the authorisor or the authorisee concerned - not another authorisee - has communicated the termination to the EPO in Munich (Directorate 5.1.1). The communication must be clear and unambiguous. It is not sufficient to file a new general authorisation omitting the name of the authorisee concerned (Rule 101(5) and (6)).

L'enregistrement du pouvoir général ne fait pas d'office l'objet d'un avis dans les dossiers des demandes pour lesquelles le mandataire a été ou sera constitué en tant que tel. Aussi, lorsque le mandataire est déjà constitué en tant que tel pour une ou plusieurs demandes et qu'il désire en l'oc-currence faire usage du présent pouvoir général, est-il prié de communiquer dans les plus brefs délais cette intention à l'OEB ainsi que le nº du pouvoir général pour la (les) demande(s) concernée(s). Cette communication doit être faite en autant d'exemplaires qu'il y a de demandes concernées (règle 36 (4)).

Le pouvoir général d'un (de plusieurs) mandataire(s) prend fin, pour le mandataire concerné, dès que sa cessation a été notifiée par le mandataire un par le mandataire lui-même, à l'exclusion d'un autre mandataire, à l'OEB à Munich, Direction 5.1.1. Cette notification doit être claire et sans équivoque. En particulier, il ne suffit pas de déposer simplement un nouveau pouvoir général dans lequel il n'est plus fait mention du mandataire concerné (règle 101(5) et (6)).

BY FAX

European Patent Office D-80298 Munchen Germany Att.: Cash & Account Ž

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Phone: +45 44448888 Fax: +45 44426080

A/S Reg. No. 16201

Our ref.: Helix-EPO

Relating to our account no.28030007

The Board of Directors of Novo Nordisk A/S has proposed a demerger of Novo Nordisk into a health care company (Novo Nordisk A/S) and an enzyme company (Novozymes A/S). This demerger will be presented to the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting on 13 november 2000.

Bagsværd, 02 November 2000

The reorganisation will consist of Novo Nordisk A/S transferring its activities within enzyme business to a newly established Danish limited liability company, Novozymes A/S, listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

As a consequence of this demerger, the patents and patent applications in the name of Novo Nordisk χ AS (Enzyme Business Patents) shall from 14 november 2000 belong to Novozymes A/S.

Our Address will change 14 november 2000 from

Novo Nordisk A/S Enzyme Business Patents Novo Alle 2880 Bagsværd

to

Novozymes A/S Patents Krogshøjvej 36 DK 2800 Bagsværd, Denmark

In the event that you have questions or comments to the above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours

Enzyme Business Patents

Jette Vesterdal Hansen



2 1 08. 2000

Eintritt in die regionale Phase vor dem EPA als Bestimmungsamt oder ausgewähltem Amt

Entry into the regional phase before the EPO as designated or elected Office

Entrée dans la phase régionale devant l'OEB agissant en qualité d'office désigné ou élu

	nich	opaische Anmeldenummer oder, falls it bekannt, PCT-Aktenzeichen oder -Veröffentlichungsnummer	kno nun	opean application number, or, if not win, PCT application or publication on publication of publication of PCT/DK9	de (méro de dépôt de la demande de vet européen ou, à défaut, numéro dépôt PCT ou de publication PCT 202
		chen des Anmelders oder Vertreters x. 15 Positionen)	(ma	oblicant's or representative's reference ix. 15 spaces)		érence du demandeur ou du mandataire caractères ou espaces au maximum)
	1.	Anmelder Die Angaben über den (die) Anmelder sind in der internationalen Veröffentlichung enthalten oder vom Internationalen Büro nach der internationalen Veröffentlichung vermerkt werden. Anderungen, die das Internationale Büro noch nicht vermerkt hat, sind auf einem Zusatzblatt angegeben. Zustellanschrift (siehe Merkblatt II, 1)	1.	Applicant Indications concerning the applicant(s) are contained in the international publication or recorded by the International Bureau after the international publication Changes which have not yet been recorded by the International Bureau are set out on an additional sheet. Address for correspondence (see Notes II, 1)	1.	Demandeur Les indications concernant le(s) demandeur(s) figurent dans la publication internationale ou ont été enregistrée par le Bureau international après la publication internationale après la publication internationale. Les changements qui n'ont pas enconté enregistrés par le Bureau international sont indiqués sur une feuille additionnelle. Adresse pour la correspondance (voir notice II, 1)
	2.	Vertreter Name (Nur einen Vertreter angeben, der in das europaische Patentregister eingetragen und an den zugestellt wird)	2.	Representative Name (Name only one representative who will be listed in the Register of European Patents and to whom notification will be made)	2.	Mandataire Nom (N'Indiquer qu' un seul mandataire, qui sera Inscrit au Registre européen des brevets et auquel signification sera faite)
		Geschäftsanschrift	Nov Enz	en Lottrup Knudsen Address of place of business To Nordisk A/S Zyme Business Patents To Allé		Adresse professionnelle
		Telefon	288	30 Bagsværd, DENMARK Telephone 45 44 44 88 88		Téléphone
		Telefax Telex		Fax Telex		Téléfax Télex
X		Wertere(r) Vertreter auf Zusatzblatt	+ 4	15 42 60 80 Additional representative(s) on additional sheet		Autre(s) mandataire(s) sur une feuille additionnelle
	3.	Vollmacht	3.	Authorisation	3.	Pouvoir
		Einzelvollmacht ist beigefügt.		Individual authorisation is attached.		Un pouvoir spécial est joint.
X		Allgemeine Vollmacht ist registriert unter Nummer.		General authorisation has been registered under No:		Un pouvoir général a été enregistré sous le n° :
				24307		
		Allgemeine Vollmacht ist eingereicht, aber noch nicht registriert.		A general authorisation has been filed, but not yet registered.		Un pouvoir général a été déposé, mais n'est pas encore enregistré.
		Die beim EPA als PCT-Anmeldeamt eingereichte Vollmacht schließt ausdrücklich die regionale Phase ein		The authorisation filed with the EPO as PCT receivice Office expressly includes the regional phase.		Le pouvoir général déposé à l'OEB agissant en qualité d'office récepteu au ttre du PCT s'applique expressé- ment à la phase régionale

Prüfungsantrag Ø Hiermit wird die Prüfung der Anmeldung gemäß Art. 94 EPÜ beantragt Die Prüfungsgebühr wird (wurde) entrichtet. Prufungsantrag in einer zugelassenen Nichtamtssprache (siehe Merkblatt III, 6.2). Abschriften Zusätzliche Abschrift(en) der im ergänzenden europaischen Recherchenbericht angeführten Schriftstücke wird (werden) beantragt. Anzahl der zusätzlichen Sätze von Abschriften bestimmte Unterlagen gende Unterlagen zugrunde zu legen. Ø lagen (mit allen Ansprüchen, Ansprüchen nach Art 19 PCT durch die in drei Stücken

Request for examination Examination of the application under Art. 94 EPC is hereby requested. The examination fee is being (has been, will be) paid.

IPEA: EPO Request for examination in an admissible non-EPO language (see Notes III, 6.2):

Hermed begæres prøvning i henhold til Art. 94

Requête en examen Il est demandé que soit examinée la demande de brevet conformément à l'art. 94 CBE. Il est (a été, sera) procédé au paiement de la taxe d'examen.

> Requête en examen dans une langue non officielle autorisée (voir notice III, 6.2):

Copies

Additional copy (copies) of the documents cited in the supplementary European search report is (are) requested

Number of additional sets of copies

5. Copies

Prière de fournir une ou plusieurs copie supplémentaire des documents cités dans le rapport complémentaire de recherche européenne

Nombre de jeux supplémentaires de copies

- Für das Verfahren vor dem EPA
- 6.1 Dem Verfahren vor dem EPA als Bestimmungsamt (PCT I) sind fol-

die vom Internationalen Buro veröffentlichten Anmeldungsunter-Beschreibung und Zeichnungen), gegebenenfalls mit den geänderten

soweit sie nicht ersetzt werden beigefugten Änderungen.

6.2 Dem Verfahren vor dem EPA als

eventuellen Anlagen

Falls notig, sind Klarstellungen auf einem Zusatzblatt einzureichen!

ausgewähltem Amt (PCT II) sind fol-

gende. Unterlagen zugrunde zu legen:

die dem internationalen vorläufigen

Prüfungsbericht zugrunde gelegten

Unterlagen, einschließlich seiner

(Solche Anlagen müssen immer in

sowert sie nicht ersetzt werden

durch die in drei Stücken beige-

drei Stücken beigefügt werden)

fügten Änderungen.

- Documents intended for proceedings before the EPO
- Proceedings before the EPO as 6.1 designated Office (PCT I) are to be based on the following documents.

the application documents published by the International Bureau (with all claims, description and drawings), where applicable with amended claims under Art. 19 PCT

unless replaced by the amendments enclosed in triplicate.

Where necessary, clarifications must be submitted on a separate sheet!

6.2 Proceedings before the EPO as elected Office (PCT II) are to be based on the following documents

> the documents on which the international preliminary examination report is based, including its possible annexes (Such annexes must always be filed in triplicate)

unless replaced by the amendments enclosed in triplicate.

Where necessary, clarifications must be submitted on a separate sheet!

If the EPO as International Preliminary Examining Authority has received test reports, these may be used as the basis of proceedings before the EPO

devant l'OEB

6.1 La procédure devant l'OEB agissant en qualité d'office désigné (PCT I) dort se fonder sur les pièces suivantes :

Pièces destinées à la procédure

les pièces de la demande publiée par le Bureau international (avec. toutes les revendications, la description et les dessins), éventuellement avec les revendications modifiées conformément à l'article 19 du PCT

dans la mesure où elles ne sont pas remplacées par les modifications jointes en trois exemplaires.

Le cas échéant, des explications doivent être jointes sur une feuille additionnelle !

6.2 La procédure devant l'OEB agissant en qualité d'office élu (PCT II) doit se fonder sur les pièces suivantes :

> les pièces sur lesquelles se fonde le rapport d'examen préliminaire international, y compris ses annexes éventuelles (De telles annexes sont toujours à joindre en trois exemplaires)

dans la mesure où elles ne sont pas remplacées par les modifications jointes en trois exemplaires.

Le cas échéant, des explications dorvent être jointes sur une feuille additionnelle!

Si l'OEB, agissant en qualité d'administration chargée de l'examen préliminaire international, a reçu des rapports d'essais, ceux-ci peuvent constituer la base de la procédure devant l'OEB.

 \boxtimes

Falls notig, sınd Klarstellungen auf einem Zusatzblatt einzureichen!

 \boxtimes

Sind dem EPA als mit der internationalen vorlaufigen Prüfung beauftragten Behörde Versuchsberichte zugegangen, dürfen diese dem Verfahren vor dem EPA zugrunde gelegt werden.

Übersetzungen Beigefügt sind die nachfolgend angekreuzten Übersetzungen in einer der Amtssprachen des EPA (Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch). Im Verfahren vor dem EPA als Bestimmungsamt oder ausgewähltem Amt (PCT I + II): Übersetzung der ursprünglich eingereichten internationalen Anmeldung (Beschreibung, Anspruche, etwaige Textbestandteile in den Zeichnungen), der veröffentlichten Zusammenfassung. und etwaiger Angaben über Mikroorganismen nach Regel 136s.3 und 13ths.4 PCT, in drei Stücken Ubersetzung der prioritätsbegründenden Anmeldung(en), in einem Stück Zusätzlich ım Verfahren vor dem EPA als Bestimmungsamt (PCT I) Übersetzung der nach Art. 19 PCT geänderten Ansprüche nebst Erklarung, falls diese dem Verfahren vor dem EPA zugrunde gelegt werden sollen (siehe Feld 6), in drei Stücken Zusätzlich im Verfahren vor dem EPA als ausgewähltem Amt (PCT II): Ubersetzung der Anlagen zum internationalen vorläufigen

7. Translations

Translations in one of the official languages of the EPO (English, French, German) are enclosed as crossed below:

 In proceedings before the EPO as designated or elected Office (PCT I + II)

Translation of the international application (description, claims, any text in the drawings) as originally filed, of the abstract as published and of any indication under Rule 13^{bs}.3 and 13^{bs}.4 PCT regarding micro-organisms, in triplicate

Translation of the priority application(s), in one copy

 In addition, in proceedings before the EPO as designated Office (PCT I):.

Translation of amended claims and any statement under Art. 19 PCT, if the claims as amended are to form the basis for the proceedings before the EPO (see Section 6), in triplicate

 In addition, in proceedings before the EPO as elected Office (PCT II):

Translation of any annexes to the international preliminary examination report, in triplicate

7. Traductions

Vous trouverez, ci-joint, les traductions cochées ci-après dans l'une des langues officielles de l'OEB (allemand, anglais, français)

 Dans la procédure devant l'OEB agissant en qualité d'office désigné ou élu (PCT I + II):

Traduction de la demande internationale telle que déposée initialement (description, revendications, textes figurant éventuellement dans les dessins), de l'abrégé publié, et de toutes indications visées aux règles 13^{to}.3 et 13^{to}.4 du PCT concernant les microorganismes, en trois exemplaires

Traduction de la (des) demande(s) ouvrant le droit de priorité, en un exemplaire

 De plus, dans la procédure devant l'OEB agissant en qualité d'office désigné (PCT I):

Traduction des revendications modifiées et de la déclaration faite conformément à l'article 19 du PCT, si la procédure devant l'OEB doit être fondée sur les revendications modifiées (voir le rubrique 6), en trois exemplaires

 De plus, dans la procédure devant l'OEB agissant en qualité d'office élu (PCT II):

Traduction des annexes du rapport d'examen préliminaire international, en trois exemplaires

Biologisches Material
 Die Erfindung bezieht sich auf bzw verwendet biologisches Material, das nach Regel 28 EPU hinterlegt worden ist

Die Angaben nach Regel 28(1)c)

EPÜ (falls noch nicht bekannt, die

Hinterlegungsstelle und das (die)

Bezugszeichen [Nummer, Symbole

usw] des Hinterlegers) sind in der

internationalen Veroffentlichung oder

in der gemaß Feld 7 eingereichten

Ubersetzung enthalten auf:

Serte(n) / Zerle(n)

Prüfungsbericht, in drei Stücken

The invention relates to and/or uses biological material deposited under Rule 28 EPC

Biological material

The particulars referred to in Rule 28(1)(c) EPC (if not yet known, the depository institution and the identification reference(s) [number, symbols etc.] of the depositor) are given in the international publication or in the translation submitted under Section 7 on:

page(s) / line(s)

8. Matière biologique

L'invention concerne et/ou utilise la matière biologique, déposée conformément à la règle 28 CBE

Les indications visées à la règle 28(1)c) CBE (si pas encore connues, l'autorité de dépôt et la (les) référence(s) d'identification (numéro ou symboles etc l du déposant) figurent dans la publication internationale ou dans une traduction produite conformément à la rubrique 7 à la / aux

page(s) / ligne(s)

Die **Empfangsbescheinigung(en)** der Hinterlegungsstelle

ıst (sınd) beigefügt

wird (werden) nachgereicht

Verzicht auf die Verpflichtung des Antragstellers nach Regel 28(3) auf gesondertem Schriftstuck The receipt(s) of deposit issued by the depositary institution

is (are) enclosed

will be filed at a later date

Warver of the right to an undertaking from the requester pursuant to Rule 28(3) attached.

Le(s) récépissé(s) de dépôt délivré(s) par l'autonté de dépôt

est (sont) joint(s)

sera (seront) produit(s) ulténeurement

Renonciation, sur document distinct, à l'engagement du requérant au titre de la règle 28(3)

-							
	X	9.	Nucleotid- und Aminosäure- sequenzen Die nach Regeln 5.2 und 13 th PCT sowie Regel 104b (3a) EPÜ erforderli- chen Unterlagen liegen dem EPA bereits vor	9.	Nucleotide and amino acid sequences The items necessary in accordance with Rules 5.2 and 13 [™] PCT and Rule 104b (3a) EPC have already been furnished to the EPO	9.	Séquences de nucléotides et d'acides aminés Les pièces requises selon les règles 5 2 et 13 th PCT et la règle 104 th (3 th s) CBE ont déjà été déposées auprès de l'OEB
			Das schriftliche Sequenzprotokoll wird anliegend in einer Amtssprache des EPA nachgereicht.		The written sequence listing is furnished herewith in an official language of the EPO.		La liste de séquences écrite est produite ci-joint dans une des langues officielles de l'OEB
			Das Sequenzprotokoll geht nicht über den Inhalt der Anmeldung in der ursprünglich eingereichten Fassung hinaus.		The sequence listing does not include matter which goes beyond the content of the application as filed		La liste de séquences ne contient pas d'éléments s'étendant au-delà du contenu de la demande telle qu'elle a été déposée.
			Der vorgeschnebene maschinenles- bare Datentrager ist beigefügt.		The prescribed machine-readable data carrier is enclosed.		Le support de données prescrit, déchiffrable par machine, est annexé.
			Die auf dem Datenträger gespe- cherte Information stimmt mit dem schriftlichen Sequenzprotokoll überein		The information recorded on the data carrier is identical to the written sequence listing.		L'information figurant sur le support de données est identique à celle que contient la liste de séquences écrite.
)			Benennungsgebühren Benennungsgebühren werden für nachstehende in der internationalen Anmeldung bestimmte Vertrags- staaten des EPÜ entrichtet.		Designation fees Designation fees are paid in respect of the following EPC Contracting States designated in the international application for a European patent:		Taxes de désignation Les taxes de désignation sont acquittées pour ceux des Etats contractants de la CBE désignés dans la demande internationale qui sont indiqués ci-après:
		AT	Osterreich		Austria		Autriche
		BE	Belgien		Belgium		Belgique
		СН			Switzerland and Liechtenstein		Suisse et Liechtenstein
	lĦ	CY			Cyprus ¹³		Chypre 13
	X	DE	Deutschland		Germany		Allemagne
		DK	Dänemark		Denmark		Danemark
		ES	Spanien		Spain		Espagne
		FI	Finnland		Finland		Finlande
		FR	Frankreich		France		France
	X	GB	Vereinigtes Königreich		United Kingdom		Royaume-Uni
		GF	Griechenland		Greece		Grèce
		1E	Irland		Ireland		Irlande
		IT	Italien		Italy		Italie
		LU	Luxemburg		Luxembourg		Luxembourg
		M	Monaco		Monaco		Monaco
	X	NL	Niederlande		Netherlands		Pays-Bas
		PT	Portugal		Portugal		Portugal
		SE	-		Sweden		Suède
		_			. 2		2 .
			2)		20		z ₂
		102	Derzeit ist nicht beabsichtigt, Benennungsgebühren für die in Feld 10 1 nicht angekreuzten, aber in der internationalen Anmeldung bestimmten Vertragsstaaten des EPU zu entrichten Insoweit wird auf die Zustellung einer Mitteilung nach Regel 85a(1) EPÜ verzichtet. Sofern diese Benennungsgebühren nicht bis zum Ablauf der in Regel 85a(2) EPÜ vorgesehenen Nachfrist entrichtet werden, wird beantragt, von einer Mitteilung nach Regel 69(1) EPÜ abzusehen	10.:	2 At present it is not intended to pay designation fees for the EPC Contracting States not marked with a cross under 10.1 but designated in the international application. No communication under Rule 85a(1) EPC in respect of these designation fees need be notified. If they have not been paid by the time the period of grace allowed in Rule 85a(2) EPC expires, it is requested that no communication be sent under Rule 69(1) EPC.	10:	Il n'est pas actuellement envisagé d'acquitter les taxes de désignation pour les Etatis contractants de la CBE qui ne sont pas cochés sous la rubinque 10 1, mais qui sont designés dans la demande internationale. Le demandeur renonce ainsi à la notification prévue à la règle 85bis(1) CBE. Si ces taxes de désignation ne sont pas acquittées à l'expiration du délai supplémentaire prévu à la règle 85bis(2) CBE, il est demandé de s'abstenir d'envoyer une notification, établie conformément à la règle 69(1) CBE.
		1)	Nur moglich, falls in der internationalen Anmel- dung am oder nach dem 1 April 1998 bestimmt Vorgesehen für die Eintragung weiterer Vertrags- staaten des EPU, für die der PCT oder das EPU nach Drucklegung dieses Formblatts in Kraft Intt, und die in der internationalen Anmeldung für ein	1)	Only possible if designated in the international application on or after 1 April 1998 Space for any other EPC Contracting States which may become PCT or EPC Contracting States after this form has been printed and which were designated for a European patent in the	11 2)	Seulement possible, si designee dans la demande internationale au 1" avril 1998 ou après cette date Prévu pour l'inscription d'autres États contractants de la CBE à l'égard desquels le PCT ou la CBE entrera en vigueur après l'impression du présent formulaire et qui ont été désignés dans la

international application

demande internationale pour un brevet européen

europaisches Patent bestimmt waren

_							<u>~</u>
			Erstreckung des europäischen Patents Diese Anmeldung gilt auch als Erstreckungsantrag hinsichtlich aller in der internationalen Anmeldung be- stimmten Nicht-Vertragsstaaten des EPÜ, mit denen bei Einreichung der internationalen Anmeldung » Erstrek- kungsabkommen« in Kraft waren" Die Erstreckung wird jedoch nur wirksam, wenn die vorgeschriebene Erstreckungsgebühr entrichtet wird. Der Anmelder beabsichtigt, die Erstreckungsgebühr für die nachfolgend angekreuzten Staaten zu entrichten: Slowenien (* ab 1. März 1994)	11.	Extension of the European patent This application is also considered as being a request for extension to all the non-Contracting States to the EPC designated in the international application with which "extension agreements" were in force on the date of filing the international application. However, the extension only takes effect if the prescribed extension fee is paid. The applicant intends to pay the extension fee for the States marked with a cross below. Skovenia (* as of 1 March 1994)	11.	Extension des effets du brevet européen La présente demande est également réputée demande d'extension à tous les Etats non contractants de la CBE désignés dans la demande interna- tionale, avec lesquels existaient, lors du dépôt de la demande, des «accords d'extension»*. Toutefois, l'extension ne produit ses effets que si la taxe d'extension prescrite est acquittée. Le demandeur se propose actuelle- ment d'acquitter la taxe d'extension pour les Etats dont le nom est coché cr-après: Slovénie (* à compter du 1e mars 1994)
1	=				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· '
1	\Box	LT	Litauen (* ab 5. Juli 1994)		Lithuania (* as of 5 July 1994)		Lituanie (* à compter du 5 juillet 1994)
1		ĽV	Lettland (* ab 1 Mai 1995)		Latvia (* as of 1 May 1995)		Lettonie (* à compter du 1" mai 1995)
- 1	$\overline{\Box}$	AL	Albanien (* ab 1. Februar 1996)		Albania (* as of 1 February 1996)		Albanie (* à compter du 1° février 1996)
١	\exists						·
	닏	RO			Romania (* as of 15 October 1996)		Roumanie (* à compter du 15 octobre 1996)
١		MK	C Ehemalige jugoslawische Republik		Former Yugoslav Republic of		Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine
1			Mazedonien (* ab 1 November 199	7)	Macedonia (* as of 1 November 1997)		(* à compter du 1° novembre 1997)
,	$\overline{}$		1)		ŋ		1)
	ب	1)	Platz für Staaten, mit denen Erstreckungsab- kommen nach Drucklegung dieses Formblatts in Kraft treten und die in der internationalen Anmeldung bestimmt waren	1)	Space for States with which "extension agreements" enter into force after this form has been printed and which were designated in the internetional application.	1)	Prevu pour des Etats a l'égard desquels des «accords d'extension» entieront en vigueur après l'ampression du présent formulaire et qui ont été désignés dans la demande internationale
	X	12.	Automatischer Abbuchungsauftrag (Nur möglich für Inhaber von beim EPA geführten laufenden Konten) Das EPA wird beauftragt, nach Maßgabe der Vorschriften über das automatische Abbuchungsverfahren fällige Gebühren und Auslagen vom untenstehenden laufenden Konto abzubuchen	12.	Automatic debit order (for EPO deposit account holders only) The EPO is hereby authorised, under the Arrangements for the automatic debiting procedure, to debit from the deposit account below any fees and costs falling due.	12.	Ordre de prélèvement automatique (uniquement possible pour les titulaires de comptes courants ouverts auprès de l'OEB) Par la présente, il est demandé à l'OEB de prélever du compte courant ci-dessous les taxes et frais venant à échéance, conformément à la réglementation relative au prélèvement automatique
			Nummer des laufenden Kontos / Name des Kontoinhabers	2	Deposit account number / Account holder's name 803.0007 (Novo Nordi:	sk i	N° du compte courant / Nom du titulaire du compte
-							
	X	13	Eventuelle Rückzahlungen auf das beim EPA geführte laufende Konto Nummer	13	Reimbursement, if any, to EPO deposit account number 803.0007 (Novo Nordi:		Remboursements éventuels à effectuer sur le compte courant ouvert auprès de l'OEB numéro A/S)
ı							
-			Name des Kontoinhabers		Account holder's name		Nom du titulaire du compte
-				N	ovo Nordisk A/S		
-1							
H							
		14.	Unterschrift(en) des (der) Anmelder(s) oder Vertreters	14.	Signature(s) of applicant(s) or representative	14.	Signature(s) du (des) demandeur(s) ou du mandataire
			Ort / Datum	Ba	Place/Date gsværd, 17 August 200		Lieu / Date
			Für Angestellte (Art. 133(3) EPÜ) mit allgemeiner Vollmacht:		en Lottrup Knudsen presentative of Appl: For employees (Art. 133(3) EPC) having a general authorisation:		' ·
			A1-		No. 24307		N°
1			Nr		NO. 2-100/		14
			Name(n) des (der) Unterzeichneten bitte mit Schreibmaschine wiederholen. Bei juristischen Personen bitte auch die Stellung des (der) Unterzeichneten innerhalb der Gesellschaft eintragen.		Please type name(s) under signature(s). In the case of legal persons, the position of the signatory within the company should also be typed.		Veuillez faire figurer le nom dactylographié sous la signature. Si ce nom désigne une personne morale, ajouter la mention dactylographiée de la position occupée par le signataire au sein de la société.

Novo Nordis

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European Patent Application No. 99911648.6 - PCT/DK99/00202

ADDITIONAL SHEET

Additional representatives

See General Authorisation No. 24307

EPO - DG 1

2 1 08. 2000

(55)

Novo Nordisk A/S

Enzyme Business Patents

Novo Allé DK-2880 Bagsvaerd Denmark

Phone: +45 44448888 Fax: +45 44426080

A/S Reg. No. 16201

Bagsværd, 17 August 2000

Sten Lottrup Knudsen, representative of applicant

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

REC'D 27	JUN 2000
₩IPO	PCT

50° 03' 5000

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

15

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicants	or ao	ent's file reference	T	0 11		
5570-WO,SLK			FOR FURTHER ACTION		cation of Transmittal of International y Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
Internation	al appl	cation No.	International filing date (day/mont	h/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)	
PCT/DK	99/00	202	07/04/1999		08/04/1998	
Internation C11B3/0		ent Classification (IPC) or na	tional classification and IPC			
Applicant NOVO N	IORD	DISK A/S				
		ational preliminary exami smitted to the applicant a		d by this Inte	ernational Preliminary Examining Authority	
2. This	REPC	ORT consists of a total of	4 sheets, including this cover s	sheet.		
t	een a	amended and are the bas		containing re	on, claims and/or drawings which have actifications made before this Authority the PCT).	
These annexes consist of a total of 2 sheets.						
3. This	_		ting to the following items:			
11	_	Basis of the report Priority				
111		•	pinion with regard to novelty, in	vantiva etan	and industrial applicability	
IV	_	Lack of unity of invention	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	venuve step	and industrial applicability	
V ☐ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations suporting such statement			entive step or industrial applicability;			
VI		Certain documents cité	ed			
VII Certain defects in the international application of the control of the cont			nternational application	-		
VIII		Certain observations or	n the international application	•		
Date of su	bmissi	on of the demand	Date of	completion of	f this report	
20/08/1999					21.03.00	
	exam	g address of the international	d Authori	zed officer	State To Mark May	
9)	D-84 Tel	opean Patent Office 0298 Munich +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx; 523656	Boone Boone	Boonen, J		

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/DK99/00202

 Basis of the re 	port	rep	the	of	Basis	i.
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1. This report has been drawn on the basis of (substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not any the report since they do not contain amendments.):						
	Des	scription, pages:				
	1-17	7	as originally filed			
	Clai	ims, No.:				
	1-9		as received on	28/02/2000	with letter of	24/02/2000
	Dra	wings, sheets:				
	1,2		as originally filed			
2.	The	amendments hav	e resulted in the cancellation of:			
		the description,	pages:			
		the claims,	Nos.:			
		the drawings,	sheets:			
3.			een established as if (some of) t beyond the disclosure as filed (l		nts had not been mad	de, since they have been

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/DK99/00202

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Yes:

Claims 1-9

Inventive step (IS)

No: Claims

Claims 1-9 Claims

Industrial applicability (IA)

Yes:

Yes: No:

Claims 1-9

No:

Claims

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. The present claims 1 to 9 are novel and inventive as required by Article 33(2,3) PCT.

> Document D1 US-A-5 264 367 discloses in claims 1 t o14 and in column 3, lines 33 to 37 and in example 1 a process for reducing the content of phosphorus components in an edible oil.

> The amounts of water used in the present application to obtain higher reduction in phosphorous components is not disclosed.

> The present claims 1 to 9 are also novel and inventive in view of document D2 abstract of JP-A-215 3 997. The subject-treatment is performed with a phospholipase and a small amount of water.

> However, in the present application the used amount of water is smaller and the obtained result is different.



CLAIMS

20.07 2000

- 1. A process for reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil having from 50 to 10,000 part per million (ppm) of phosphorus content, which method comprises
- a) emulsifying an aqueous solution of a phospholipase A1 (PLA1), phospholipase A2 (PLA2), or phospholipase B (PLB) in the oil using from 0.01 to 0.5 percent of water by weight of the oil,
- b) contacting the oil with the emulsified phospholipase at a pH from 1.5 to 8 for 0.5-12 hours until the phosphorus content of the oil is reduced to less than 12 ppm, and then
 - c) separating the aqueous phase from the treated oil.
- 2. A process for reducing the content of phosphorus containing components in an edible oil having from 50 to 10,000 part per million (ppm) of phosphorus content, which method comprises
- a) adjusting to a pH from 3 to 6 and emulsifying an aqueous solution of a phospholipase A1 (PLA1), phospholipase A2 (PLA2), or phospholipase B (PLB) in the oil using from 0.01 to 0.5 percent of water by weight of the oil,
- b) contacting the oil with the emulsified phospholipase until the phosphorus content of the oil is reduced to less than 12 ppm, and then
 - c) separating the aqueous phase from the treated oil.
- 3. The process of claim 1 or 2, wherein the oil is an oil from which mucilage has previously been removed and which has a phosphorus content from 50 to 250 ppm.
- 4. The process of any of claims 1-3, wherein the phospholipase is a phospholipase obtained from a microorganism, preferably a filamentous fungus, a yeast, or a bacterium.
- 5. The process of claim 4, wherein the filamentous fungus is a species within the genus *Fusarium*, such as a strain of *F. culmorum*, *F. heterosporum*, *F. solani*, or in particular a strain of *F. oxysporum*.

- 6. The process of claim 4, wherein the filamentous fungus is a species within the genus Aspergillus, such as a strain of Aspergillus awamori, Aspergillus foetidus, Aspergillus japonicus, Aspergillus niger or in particular Aspergillus oryzae.
- 7. The process of any preceding claim, wherein the phospholipase is substantially independent of Ca²⁺ concentration measured as relative phospholipase activity at 5 mM EDTA and 5mM Ca²⁺ in a phospholipase activity assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2% lecithin, 2% Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min., wherein the ratio of relative phospholipase activity at 5mM EDTA/5 mM Ca²⁺ is greater than 0.25, more preferably greater than 0.5.
- 8. The process of any preceding claim, wherein the phospholipase is capable of releasing at least 7 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; more preferably at least 15 μmol of free fatty acid/min./mg enzyme; measured as phospholipase activity in an assay measuring release of free fatty acids from lecithin in a buffer comprising 2% lecithin, 2% Triton X-100, 20 mM citrate, pH 5; incubated for 10 min. at 37°C followed by stop of reaction at 95°C for 5 min..
- 9. The process of any of the preceding claims, wherein the phospholipase is a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
- a) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in positions 31-346 of SEQ ID NO 1;
- b) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as shown in position 31-303 of SEQ ID NO 1;
- c) a polypeptide which is at least 70 % homologous with the polypeptide defined in (a), or (b); and
 - d) a fragment of (a), (b) or (c).

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